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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

The Great Flood.

THE RIVERS ON A FROLIC

Extraordinary Rise of Water.

Streets, Dwellings, Offices, Stores, and Mills Inundated.

Railways Damaged and Trains Delayed.

LUMBER, GRAIN, STOCK, OIL TANKS, AND DERRICKS SWEPT AWAY.

Reports from the Ohio, Allegheny, Licking, Beaver and Maumee.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, December 13, 1873.

The steady rain last week is swelling the three rivers and canal centering in this city to such an extent as to become alarming. The whole valley for half a mile on each side of the river banks is completely flooded, the water being level with the branches of large trees and continuing to rise rapidly. For miles through the country the water is carrying away fences. Two breaks occurred in the canal this morning. The breaks in the canal are being repaired as fast as large gangs of men can do it. It has ceased raining, and the weather is colder. No further damage is anticipated. In the western part of the city, on low lands, the water has overspread the territory, interfering with families on the ground floors, compelling them to emigrate to second floors.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 13, 1873.

The rain storm was general on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, but no damage is done yet. Streams are all overflowing and the tracks were under water for a short time. The canal at Lock 17 has given way. Some damage is done to the crops and private residences by being flooded.

Newcomerstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., December 13, 1873.

The Tuscarawas river is rising fast. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained at this time. Buckhorn creek, on the line of the Marietta, Parkersburg and Columbus Railroad, has overflowed the track for several miles. No trains to-day.

Hanover, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HANOVER, O., December 13, 1873.

The storm has caused very high water, sweeping away a great quantity of grain, fencing and some stock. A number of houses were flooded, compelling families to vacate.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 13, 1873.

The Ohio is rising fast. The track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road will be under water by dark. No other damage by the rain storm.

Newark, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., December 13, 1873.

The Licking is higher than it has been for some years. In the lower part of the city houses are flooded, and the new foundry of Thomas and Craberer was also badly flooded. Last night's trains are still detained five miles from here on account of high water.

Parkers City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERS CITY, PA., December 13, 1873.

The river at Parker rose until 3 P. M., to-day, with about twenty-six feet of water in the channel. At 5 P. M. it had fallen ten inches, and at 6 P. M. was nearly at a stand. Nearly every office and store on Parker Landing flats is flooded. The water is running over the window-sills of the Mansion House. All hands have moved up stairs. A great deal of lumber is lost. Fuller's office is washed away. The amount of damage to stores and goods cannot now be estimated, but is considerable. Tanks and derricks, from the island just above Parkers, are washed away. The new bridge stands it bravely, with thousands of logs which came down the Clarion, striking the piers. The weather is blustering and snowy.

Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., December 14, 1873.

Charles McKinley, of Beaver, aged twenty-five years, fell into the Ohio river at this place last night and was drowned. He was attempting to catch lumber and fell overboard. His body has not yet been recovered. The Ohio and Beaver rivers are higher now than they have been for a number of years, and the damage to property in this neighborhood will be considerable.

Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 14.—The river at ten P. M. is about thirty-nine feet, and rising at the rate of one foot an hour. The lower end of the Island and the southern portion of the city are submerged. No damage is done to the city of any consequence, but the loss in the country along the side streams is great. Fences, out-buildings, hay, corn and even some stock have been swept away.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—It has been ascertained that the recent heavy rains have not prevailed extensively south and east of the Ohio river, and a great rise is consequently not expected. Small streams are reported high in all parts of Indiana and Ohio, with damage to crops and, in a few cases, to bridges, but not making a great destruction.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Locomotive at Columbus—Engineer Killed—Several Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 14, 1873.

As the Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was pulling through the yard at 4 P. M., the engine, No. 508, exploded, killing the engineer, Daniel Cooper, and wounding the fireman and several others. The shock was felt all through the city. Freight cars standing on the siding, loaded with bulk meat, were blown to atoms. The cause of the explosion is said to have been low water.

POLITICAL.

California.

SENATORIAL CONTEST—BOOTH'S ELECTION PREDICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—Thirty-five Democratic members met in caucus at Sacramento last night, but made no nominations for Senator. Democrats at the capitol express the opinion that Booth will be elected on Tuesday on the first roll-call of each house.

Death of Ex-Judge Samuel Nelson.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., December 13.—Samuel Nelson, Ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly of apoplexy while sitting in his chair, at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, at his residence in this place.

Judge Nelson had been for some months past in good health and spirits. On Monday he complained of having taken a slight cold, and was confined to his room till Friday afternoon. He then came down stairs to tea and spent the evening in his parlor. He came down to breakfast this morning at a rather late hour, as was his custom, apparently as well as usual. While sitting in his chair, between one and two this afternoon, listening to the reading of a letter by Mrs. Nelson, he made an inquiry in regard to it, and then, without a word or sigh, suddenly died.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sir Hugh Allen is in Washington, with his family.

The late Seth Adams, of Boston, left an estate valued at $1,7000,000, and provided in his will for the establishment, near Boston, of a Home for the treatment and accommodation of those afflicted with hypochondria, from which malady Mr. Adams suffered for years.

A *Herald* special from Gold Coast states that Sir Garnett Wolsley was on board the ship Simon, suffering from fever.

About four hundred workingmen met in Cincinnati Saturday night and passed resolutions that any government should be overthrown that failed to furnish employment to its poor citizens. They also adopted the New York resolutions, modified to the demand of "Work, or the remission of rent till April next."

Brigham Young and party are snow-bound at Kenava, *en route* South.

Major Robert A. Kinzie, paymaster U. S. A., attached to the staff of Lieutenant General Sheridan, died suddenly at his residence in Chicago Saturday afternoon, of heart disease. He was at his office at General Sheridan's headquarters yesterday afternoon, apparently in usual health.

There is much anxiety at Salt Lake, owing to a report that Governor Wood's is to be removed. Leading citizens have addressed letters to the President representing that such removal will be a great misfortune to the Territory.

The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE SPANISH-GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, December 13.—A special from Berlin says that the commander of one of the German vessels seized by a Spanish man-of-war in Sooloo Archipelago and carried to Manita, writes home that himself and crew were sent to prison and kept there two months, receiving very harsh treatment at the hands of Spanish officials. The dispatch also says the public feeling in Germany is much excited over the seizure of the vessels, and the fullest satisfaction for the insult to the German flag is demanded.

ASHANTEE EXPEDITION—SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.

LONDON, December 14—The steamer Biafra has arrived at Liverpool from Gold Coast. She reports that on two British vessels, fifty-seven men are down with fever. The Biafra had seven deaths on board from typhoid fever.

CASTELAR AND SALMERON.

LONDON, December 15—6 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* says a complete reconciliation has been effected between Castelar and Salmeron.

France.

BAZAINE'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, December 13.—Bazaine has written a letter to President MacMahon, in which he says: "You remember days in which we served the country together. I feared the impulse of your heart would be over-mastered by State considerations. I should have died without regret, since the recommendation of the court for mercy vindicates my honor."

Lachaud, Bazaine's counsel, thanks Thiers for expressing his opinion that Bazaine was innocent of the charges upon which he was tried.

ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 14.—Elections were held to-day in the departments of Aude, Finistere and Seine et Oise, for members of the Assembly. Partial returns indicate the election of a Radical candidate in Aude, and two Republicans in Finistere and Seine et Oise.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 13.—Steamship Arragon from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, December 14.—Steamer Nevada, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 13.—Consols 91⅞@92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 94¾; do '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 92⅛; New York Central 79⅛; Erie 36⅜; Erie preferred 58⅛.

PARIS, December 13.—Rentes 59 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Cotton quiet at 8½@8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 4,850, bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cumberland middles 40s; short rib 38s 6d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, December 13.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

HAVANA.

A Mob in Havana—Dissatisfaction with the Captain General—Delivery of the Virginius Unpopular—Virginius at Bahia Honda—Prisoners to Arrive There To-day—Havana is Tranquil

HAVANA, December 13.—Last night several hundred men marched, cheering and shouting, to the Plaza de Armas, and, gathering in front of the Captain General's place, gave noisy expression to their dissatisfaction at the departure of the Virginius, and disapproval of the course of prominent persons who favored the delivery of the vessel. Two Spaniards who endeavored to pacify the mob were rudely hustled about, and several shots, believed to be accidental, were fired. The crowd lingered around the palace till midnight, when Captain General Jouellar addressed them and prevailed upon them to go to their homes.

HAVANA, December 14.—The man-of-war Isabel La Catolica returned to this port yesterday. She left the Virginius in charge of a Spanish gun boat at Bahia Honda. The Spanish steamer Bazan has sailed from Santiago for Bahia Honda with the Virginius prisoners on board, and is expected to arrive at the latter place to-morrow. It has been arranged that the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the Americans at the same time in the Port of Bahia Honda. Havana remains tranquil. Two battalions of volunteers are on duty for the preservation of order, and patrols were established throughout the city last night. The ringleader of the demonstrations on Friday night has been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial. Captain General Jovellar, in a speech to the volunteers to-day, declares that he knew all good citizens sided with him, and would assist in putting down any disturbance.

FORT WAYNE.

Sudden Death of a Father and Four Children—Lighting the Streets with Naptha.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, December 13, 1873.

A short time since four children in one family in this county were taken mysteriously sick, and one after another died in quick succession. Shortly after, the father also died. The mother is now lying in a critical condition. The physicians attribute the calamity to the use of water from an impure well.

The Council have awarded the contract to responsible parties for furnishing naptha lamps with the necessary posts for lighting the streets.

IRONTON.

Closing of Lawrence Iron Works—Nail Works Resume—Death of Capt. J. B. Hempstead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 13, 1873.

The Lawrence Iron Works closed their mills to-night, to remain closed indefinitely, on account of a difference between them and their employees on the labor question. The Bellefonte Nail Mill will resume work on Monday morning, to use up the coal now in the furnace yard. Captain J. B. Hempstead, an iron manufacturer of this region, and years ago a prominent steamboat captain, died at his residence in Hanging Rock, last evening.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA.

A Lift for the New Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., Dec. 13, 1873.

A meeting favoring the new Constitution was held here last night. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Crumime, Brady and McIlvaine, of Washington, Pa.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the northern portion of the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, the pressure and cloudiness will increase during a portion of the day, with light and fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds, and possible areas of snow. For the southern portion of the Middle States, and thence southward to Florida, clear and partly cloudy weather, with light winds and low temperature. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, higher temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and clear weather during the greater portion of the day. In these districts the cloudiness will increase during Monday night, with probably threatening weather. For the canal region of New York, the temperature will rise slightly during the coming twenty-four hours.

Midnight Bulletin.

DECEMBER 14, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	36	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	25	S. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	35	Calm.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	37	S	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	38	N.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	37	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	44	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	28	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	33	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	35	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	34	S. W.	Clear.
LaCrosse	22	S.	Clear.
Yankton	32	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	19	E.	Clear.
Ft. Sully	15	Calm.	Clear.

Death of Professor Agassiz.

BOSTON, December 14.—Professor Agassiz died this evening at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock.

Death of a Reading Ironmaster.

READING, December 13.—Isaac Eckert, aged seventy-five, a leading ironmaster and influential citizen, died this evening of apoplexy.

THE London *Times* estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required from this country, to supply the markets of Europe until the crop of 1874 is harvested. This, at present rates, will bring into the country over one hundred millions of dollars, giving a new impetus to business in almost every branch in Pittsburgh as elsewhere. Agents from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities in England and on the Continent are now in Chicago and Milwaukee, buying wheat for houses there, and the competition among them is so brisk that prices have taken a decided upward turn. This is the first time, we believe, in the history of the grain trade, that European agents have visited the great grain depots of the West and made purchases direct, all supplies having heretofore been contracted for in New York.

Wheat Advancing.

Look out for flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cheap Transportation Routes.

Congressional Caucus on the Subject.

AN INHARMONIOUS MEETING.

Measure to Increase the Revenue.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Our Treaties and Conventions.

A Valuable Addition to Diplomatic Literature.

Indisposition to Increase Taxation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1873.

The Transportation Meeting.

The meeting held last night to consider the question of cheap transportion, was attended by members without distinction of party. A bill will be reported, after the holidays, which will satisfy the demands of the grangers. The preamble will affirm the constitutional right of Congress to authorize the construction of transportation lines through the States.

Bill to Increase the Revenue.

A bill has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Richardson that it will be necessary to devise means to increase the revenue.

Public Buildings.

The Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings will request an investigation into the outlays on account of public buildings. There are no direct charges against Mr. Mullet, but work has been going on in a loose sort of a way through the liberality of Congress, and it is now proposed to find out the actual condition of all public buildings and the outlay necessary to complete them.

Two Prospective Senators

Reagan, of Texas, and Bocock, of Virginia, who have just had their disabilities removed, are anxious to come to the United States Senate. The legislatures of their respective States will in a few weeks be called on to elect Senators to succeed Messrs. Flanagan and Lewis, and their names will now be presented by their friends for the positions.

Treaties of a Century.

The Department of State has just completed a revised edition of Treaties and Conventions concluded between the United States of America and other powers since July 4, 1776, to which is appended valuable notes by Assistant Secretary of State Davis, with some references to negotiations preceding them, to the executive, legislative or judicial consideration of them, and to the causes of the abrogation of some of them. These notes, as well as the official publication of the treaties and conventions themselves, will constitute a very important addition to the diplomatic literature of the United States, hitherto in a very confused shape. Mr. Davis has bestowed great care upon these notes, and they are accompanied by citations from the numerous official diplomatic publications. The notes aim to make such reference to the negotiations which preceded the political treaties of the United States as may be necessary to a comprehension of the questions there determined. They show what a conspicuous part we have taken as a nation in advancing the standard of international law, by infusing into it a degree of liberality consonant with the spirit of American idea. The notes are followed by analytical and synoptical indexes of invaluable assistance for reference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1873.

END OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The National Civil Rights Convention, which adjourned *sine die* last night, say in an address they take it for granted that action be had by Congress protecting them from invidious distinctions in the enjoyment of common carriers, hotels and other public places of convenience and refreshment, in places of amusement, and in enjoying other civil rights, including entrance to public schools without regard to race. They want denial of these rights punished.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will hold a meeting on Monday to consider the special appropriation bill of four millions asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, which passed the House yesterday. The committee will amend the bill, making the appropriation five millions, the amount originally asked for by the Secretary, the amount appropriated by the House not being sufficient to meet the necessities of the navy.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES—THE MEETING SATURDAY EVENING—LACK OF HARMONY MANIFEST—JEALOUSY BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST—ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT DAY.

The meeting called for this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives, to compare views on the subject of rapid and cheap transportation, was presided over by Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota. Representatives Clements, of Illinois, and Stone of Missouri, were chosen Secretaries. Fifty or sixty Representatives were present, also Senators Alcorn and Stevenson. Representative Sypher read the call for the meeting, which was signed by over one hundred members. This meeting, he remarked, was not for the purpose of committing any individual to any particular project. The East was interested in the question equally with the great West and South. The improvement of natural channels was the first question to which they should address themselves. These would secure the end sought to a greater degree, and at less expense, than any other project of artificial means which could be devised. After speaking of the vast products of the Mississippi valley, showing the excess of western products seeking eastern and European markets to be in amount over one-tenth of the gross yield of cereals, he said these cereals were transported by three great water routes, namely: the St. Lawrence, Hudson and Mississippi rivers. The average freight rates per bushel and the time of transit are as follows: by the St. Lawrence route, from Chicago to Liverpool, forty-five cents per bushel, and fifty-three days' time; by the Hudson river route, forty-nine cents per bushel and fifty-eight days' time; by the Mississippi from St. Louis thirty-seven cents per bushel and thirty days' time. The St. Lawrence and Hudson routes were ice-bound five months out of twelve, whereas the Mississippi route was practicable the entire year. While he was an advocate, and pressed the advantages, of the Mississippi route, he desired it to be distinctly understood that he did not antagonize it with other projects. Of the Fort St. Philip canal he spoke strongly, showing its advantages, not only to the Mississippi valley but to the entire country.

Representative Harris spoke of the improvement of the James river and Kanawha canal, which would afford the great West outlet to the sea. It would not cost over $47,000,000 or $50,000,000, a sum not large when compared with the benefits which would accrue. Liverpool was a thousand miles nearer by way of Norfolk than by New Orleans. He was prepared, however, to give proper improvement projects a cordial support.

Representative Cobb, of Kansas, said he should like to know if this was not a caucus of members residing in the Mississippi valley to consider the interests of that section and not the merits of the James river and Kanawha canal.

Representative Burchard said he represented a constituency deeply interested in the transportation question, and did not suppose the object was to agree upon any particular plan.

Representative Crittenden said he was ready to co-operate with any, provided they could carry their projects. Congress had given millions to railroad companies, and, while he did not make war upon them, he thought now was the time for those living in the Mississippi valley to apply to Congress to give them such assistance as would develop the great resources of the West from where the Mississippi takes its rise to where it finds its outlet, and removing the obstructions at the mouth of that river. He hoped they would all agree, before they left Washington, upon some plan.

Mr. Loughridge remarked that the West had power to obtain redress if Representatives would but unite. He wished to take in the whole country and obtain such improvements as would be of national benefit. The cost was nothing. His constituents were farmers, and, therefore, must have an outlet for their surplus produce.

Representative Stannard said that facilities for transportation have not increased with the productions. There was not a larger number of through lines from the East to the West than at the close of the war. These railroad lines have had a monopoly for years, especially during the milder months, when lake navigation closed, and river navigation partly closed, and charged their own price.

Representative Clark, of Kansas, wished to offer a resolution declaring that the meeting was in favor of the Government improving the mouth of the Mississippi, either by the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal or otherwise, as competent engineers may deem feasible, at the earliest practicable moment, as the first great work of internal improvement.

Representative Burchard said the meeting had no right to bind members to any plan.

Mr. Stannard expressed the hope that no resolution would be offered, and proceeded to show that the object in view could be effected in no better way than by the improvement of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, said the time had come when the West would demonstrate that there is a West. He was in favor of the James river and Kanawha canal, in favor of the St. Lawrence route and the Atlantic and Great Western canal, and he favored the improvement of the harbor of Galveston, and now he asked his eastern friends to open up the Mississippi river to the people of that valley. He then offered the resolution alluded to already. After a brief debate, the chair declared it out of order, also a resolution of Representative Fort, of Illinois, providing for the appointment of a committee to collect information as to the facilities and cost of transportation by the various proposed ways of communication.

Mr. Fort said he had supposed the object of the meeting was to put matters in such a shape as would produce unity of action, and thus secure results.

Representative McNulta, of Illinois, said he had attended the cheap transit convention in Missouri without results, and now he had been invited hither to hear speeches and to compare views. It struck him that it was best to quit talking and to do something. He was now ready to commence the fight and continue it. If gentleman of the East shall, as intimated, attempt to control legislation, the West and South should unite to control Congress in performance of the right. Let it be said that the West and South have as much power as the East, and will use it.

Representative McLean, of Texas, offered a resolution as follows: "*Resolved*, by this meeting, That members of the House of Representatives whose constituents are interested in cheap transportation, will direct their efforts to bring about unity of action on the part of said members in the legislation of Congress."

Representative Holman alluded to the fact that the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements had been largely controlled by Western members, and that the appropriations made for the Mississippi river, including the intervening lines of communications, had been in a fair proportion to appropriations for such purposes.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said the East was as much interested as the West in such improvements, and he was satisfied that the Western members were a unit and must support those measures which would benefit agricultural interests. The question was not, how much money should be spent—but how far Congress should go. Objection was raised to Mr. McLean's resolution, but the Chair decided it in order.

Mr. Purman, of Florida, after saying that the South had its interest in common with the West, remarked that if he came from the Mississippi valley, he would, in company with others, demand the improvement of that river, and organize a caucus and make that caucus the power behind the throne, and would carry the measure irrespective of money or sections. Mr. McLean's resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McNulta offered a resolution that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet three weeks from to-night, when it will take into consideration the propriety of forming a permanent organization in the Forty-third Congress in favor of cheap transportation, and will take means for its accomplishment. Pending the resolution, a motion was made and carried to adjourn. It is understood that further meetings will be held at the call of the Secretary.

THE FINANCES—UNWILLINGNESS TO INCREASE TAXATION—STRAITS OF THE TREASURY.

There is at present a general indisposition among members of Congress to increase taxation. It will not be done unless the necessity can be clearly shown. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent letter to Representative Dawes, will be discussed by the Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting to-morrow. Several members of that committee said to-day that there would be no hasty action upon the subject. The Treasury Department is somewhat pressed for money, not only by the falling off in revenues, but by the extraordinary appropriation of four or five million dollars for naval purposes and the early approach of the redemption of the twenty million loan of 1858. Several prominent Senators have expressed surprise at the action of the House in devoting so much time to the debate on the salary question, when the country is looking for legislation to relieve the present financial embarrassment and restore a confidence in monetary affairs. The Senate is ready to enter upon legislation at once, and if possible, afford necessary relief before the holidays. It is certain that there is less disposition in the Senate than in the House to agitate the salary question.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1873.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES WITHDRAW FELLOWSHIP FROM MR. BEECHER.

At the prayer meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, last evening, Rev. Dr. Storrs, pastor, presiding, resolutions were adopted to the effect that if Plymouth Church abides by the terms of the resolution introduced by Rev. Mr. Beecher and adopted, proclaiming the sovereignty of that church in matters of church polity and government, then the Church of the Pilgrims would be separated from fellowship with them. The Congregational Church, of Clinton avenue, took a similar action last evening. Dr. Buddington, pastor, declared that if Plymouth Church persisted in its declaration of independence, there must be a formal recognition of the separation by a properly constituted council.

NEW YORK FRENCH PAPERS ON BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

Papers published in this city in the French language devote much space to the Bazaine trial. *Le Messager* approves of sparing the life of Bazaine, but thinks the ceremonial of formal degradation from rank should not have been omitted. The *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, though believing that the Marshal deserved the hard sentence, can respect the feeling of mercy which inspired the judges and which dictated a modification of the sentence, but admits at the same time that if the sentence had been enforced in the fullest rigor, there would have been no reason to dissent from the strict punishment it dictated.

ERIE CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Produce Exchange received a telegram to-day to the effect that, under the most favorable circumstances, it will take three or four days to move to tide water the fifty boats lying within ten miles west of Schenectady.

FRAUD IN IMPORTATION OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

The books and papers of six or eight dry goods firms have been seized by the customs officers on charges of fraud in the importation of handkerchiefs. Suits have been entered against three of the firms, and others are under investigation. Between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand dollars is the amount involved.

SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

A London dispatch dated the 12th, says the ship Arabia, from Calcutta for Boston, foundered at sea in lat. 28° north, long. 63° west. A part of the crew were landed at Gravesend to-day. The remainder, thirteen in number, were drowned while bailing.

NEW YORK, December 14, 1873.

SERVICES COMMEMORATIVE OF EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE DELEGATES LOST ON THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Services in memory of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance who were lost on board the Ville du Havre were held this evening in the Madison Square Church, corner of Twenty-fourth street. The church was densely packed. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaaf, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Bishop Janes and Rev. Drs. Tyng, Murray and Prime. Dr. Adams stated that a collection would be taken up for the families of the deceased, and that a committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Crane and Schaaf would be appointed to receive contributions during the week.

RECEIVING THE VIRGINIUS.

A *Tribune* special, dated Key West, December 14, says: The Dispatch sails to-night with four officers from the flagship Worcester on board, and an extra crew of thirty-nine men from the Pawnee, to receive the Virginius, and probably take her to a Northern port. The Dispatch will carry a full complement of officers selected from the squadron to take charge of the Virginius. Naval officers here seem much dissatisfied at the way in which the Spaniards are carrying out the terms of the protocol, and think that proper respect has not been shown this Government in the stealthy departure of the Virginius from Havana and her surrender at an obscure port.

Consecration of Bishop Cheney.

CHICAGO, December 14.—The consecration of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of this city, as a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took place to-day at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, of which Mr. Cheney is rector. Long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the ceremonies, the church was crowded and a large number found it impossible to gain admission. Seats were reserved for the regular members of the congregation, who were all present. In addition to Bishop Cummins, the following presbyters of the Episcopal Church were in attendance and participated in the services: Rev. Marshall Smith and Rev. Mason Gallagher, Passaic, New Jersey; Rev. B. B. Seacock, New York City; Rev. W. Fellwell, West Farms, N. Y.; Rev. Chas. H. Tucker, St. George's Chapel, Chicago. The services were in accordance with the formula arranged by the council of the Reform Episcopal Church recently held in New York, and which differ in some particulars from the consecration services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as when, after the reading of testimonials in behalf of the Bishop-elect, the Reformed service says: "Then shall be said the litany, save only that after the place 'That I may please thee to illuminate all Bishop's,' &c., the proper supplications shall be 'That it may please Thee to bless our brother elected, and to send Thy grace upon him, that he may duly execute the office whereunto he is called, to the edifying of Thy church, and to the honor, praise and glory of Thy name.' Answer—'We beseech Thee to hear us good Lord.'" The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive, and were listened to with the closest attention by the vast congregation. The sermon of Bishop Cummins was based upon the third and fourth verses of the second chapter of the second epistle of Peter. It was an elaborate statement of the views held by the adherents of the Reformed Episcopal Church, of the nature and character of the Episcopal service, and of the power and authority conferred by ordination upon the ministry.

CRIMES.

Penitentiary Recruits from Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 13, 1873.

Sheriff Ramsey, this morning, conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, Buckgrose, John Henry, Richard Cooper, and Richard Copeland, who were convicted and sentenced this week. The Criminal Court adjourned to-day.

Udderzook Sentenced to be Hanged.

WEST CHESTER, PA., December 13.—Udderzook was refused a new trial to-day and sentenced to be hanged.

Express Agent Beaten and Robbed.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 13.—W. B. Wood, agent of Adams' Express Company at Franklin, Kentucky, had his skull crushed and his safe robbed of four thousand two hundred dollars about nine o'clock on Thursday night. There were three men concerned in the assault and robbery. One of the suspected parties was shortly afterwards arrested.

Arrest of the Bender Murderers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 13.—The Bender family, charged with a number of murders in Kansas, were arrested in Bivingsville, Spartanburg county, a few days ago. The father and mother are in custody, and the son and daughter, living in North Carolina, are being sought after. The family name is Webb.

Gratifying Progress towards Punishing the St. Louis Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—The coroner's jury in the Cronenbald-Boetticher murder case rendered a verdict this evening to the effect that B. F. Cronenbald killed Boetticher by shooting him, and that Charles Cronenbald was accessory to the crime. It was also in evidence that F. W. Weber urged Cronenbald to commit the deed, and late this evening Coroner Voerster swore out a warrant charging B. F. Cronenbald with murder in the first degree, and Charles Cronenbald and F. W. Weber as accessories. All the parties were arrested to-night and committed to jail.

Killed for an Ink Spot.

CAIRO, ILL., December 13.—At Carbondale this evening, John M. Brush, in registering his name at the Planter's House spilled ink on the register, which provoked the clerk of the house. They got into a quarrel, in which the proprietor of the house, J. W. McDonald, took the part of the clerk, and the result was that Brush was shot and instantly killed by a revolver in the hands of McDonald. Brush was an old army telegraph operator, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Treasurer of Chicago Short Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CHICAGO, December 14.—It is stated that David A. Gage, Treasurer, is short in his accounts with the city, to an amount which will reach nearly, or quite, four hundred thousand dollars. A portion of this amount is locked up in the suspended Second National and Manufacturer's National banks. It is said that Mr. Gage will be able to secure the city from any ultimate loss.

A Delightful Occasion

For weeks the people of the cozy town of Beaver, and the denizens of the bevy of towns in the immediate neighborhood, ever since the large and costly Pipe Organ was built for Beaver College and Musical Institute, have been on "tip-toe" at the proposed Grand Concert, when the organ would be used for the first time. The long expected and desired event occurred Thursday evening last, in the presence of a large and delighted audience in the spacious College Hall, with a predominance of the youth and beauty of the community. Visitors were present from Pittsburgh, New Castle and other contiguous places. Mr. Charles C. Mellor, of this city, that prince of performers, and his accomplished wife, a superior vocalist, participated. Mr. Mellor took charge of the organ and tested its capacity in all respects, as well as manipulating the "Grand Chickering" several times.

The concert opened with an exhibition of the organ by an "Overture to Zanetta," by Mr. Mellor, which brought out the excellent features of the instrument as none but a skillful player could do, followed by "Sonata"—four hands—by Prof. Johannessen, the capable Professor of the Instrumental Department of the college. It was exquisitely performed. The remainder of the programme was as follows: Vocal Solo—"Beware," by Miss Hurlbutt, of Beaver; Piano Solo—"La Marseilaise, Faut. brill.," by Miss Addison; Vocal Duet—"See the Pale Moon" (campana), by Misses Morton and Andrews; Piano Solo—"Caprice brill." by Miss Knox; Vocal Solo—"I Heard a Voice Long Ago," by Mrs. C. C. Mellor; Duett—Piano and Violin, by Messrs. Mellor and Johannessen; "Ave Maria," Organ, Soprano and Violin, by Mr. and Mrs. Mellor and Prof. Johannessen; Piano Solo—"Fantasia," by Miss Morton; Vocal Duett—"Hear Me Norma," by Misses Patterson and Howell; Piano Solo—"Fantasia Brilliant," by Prof. Johannessen; Organ, by Mr. C. C. Mellor, Vocal Solo—"Swiss Song," by Mrs. C. C. Mellor, and Violin Solo, by Prof. Johannessen. Mr. Mellor performed the organ pieces in which he exhibited his rare talents as a performer, and the combination of organ, soprano and violin, "Ave Maria," was executed with artistic taste. Mrs. Mellor gave ample evidence of her wonderful vocal powers in the varied pieces she sung. Professor Johannessen, pianist and violinist, is a Norwegian by birth, but spent many years in Paris, receiving a superior musical education. We shall not be surprised to hear that the services of Professor Johannessen and Mrs. Dr. Taylor, an accomplished vocalist, in charge of the vocal department, will be sought after to grace some of the charming concerts occasionally gotten up by our home musical celebrities.

This institution, under the able and scholarly management of Rev. Dr. Taylor, President, with the elegant new College building and superior instruments to illustrate the sciences, is now enjoying a career of marked success. The means for securing a musical education, as well as an English and classical one, are first-class. These facts, with the nice, cozy room and fine table comforts for boarding pupils, are attracting a large body of students of both sexes, who occupy separate buildings.

The fall term closed with the concert, and after a vacation of about two weeks, the winter term commences January 2nd, 1874. President Taylor and his wife supervise in person, and students are regarded much in the light of members of their family. The high moral tone of Beaver renders it just the place for young persons to be placed to be educated. The up right character of the members of the Board of Trustees is also an additional guarantee.

Equalization.

The following communication from a well-known resident of one of the rural wards, is addressed to a member of the Select Council, with whom the writer had a recent conversation, and who disagrees with him on the subject of equalization:

MR. ——: *My Dear Sir:* Time was too short with us the other day, for you to give me the *reason* why an acre lot in cabbages, that wasn't the first red cent of expense to the city, should be taxed as high as the acre lot with the rolling mill, for which the city was probably at the expense of four gas lamps with gas, an extra policeman to guard against theft and fire, and a paid fire department to fly to its protection in case of fire. Why should one property that receives *no* benefits be taxed as high as another that receives *all* the benefits? I have never yet received a reason why you "equalized" so different from all the civilized nations of Europe, except the twaddle "why don't you sell?" Fifteen square miles were dragged into the city by the first consolidation, and with the South Side and Wilkinsburg there must be five square miles more. Now, I would like to ask: Suppose that this twenty square miles will all be built up in the next three hundred years, has the unsold lots during all these years to be taxed for the benefit of others? Better and more Christain to legislate our farms away from us at once, than to rob us of them by piecemeal in taxes. And you not only rob us in making us pay taxes for the benefit of others, but you drive away our best customers with their hundreds of thousands of dollars. How is it that lots sell higher in Sewickly or Hulton, than they would sell out here in the *center* of the consolidated city? Why is it that so many beautiful rural residences are building away down the Ohio, and other directions *outside* of consolidation and equalization? and nobody ever asking what is the price of land out this way? Another reason why the proprietor of the acre lot with the rolling mill should pay many more times the taxes than the man that as yet can put his acre lot to no better purpose than raising cabbages, is that before he had made the outlay he had made his calculations and believed that it would pay him from ten to twenty or thirty per cent. upon his investment; therefore, being furnished with water, gas, police and a fire department, he was both able and entitled to pay, aye ten times more taxes upon his lot than the unfortunate man whose lot nobody wanted, and who, to raise something to help to pay his taxes, had to plant it in cabbages. Aye, and the man who, to save paying rent, buys a lot and puts a house upon it, and is furnished by the city with water, gas, police and fire department, and which property to rent would give a good percentage upon his investment, that lot should pay many times the taxes of the lot lying beside it which nobody wants, and which yields nothing to its owner. The great difference between "equalization" in Europe and "equalization" here is: there a man's property is taxed in proportion to the benefits that property receives; here it is "equalization," to legalize the old wards and thoroughfares where money is to be made to plunder the rural districts, to help them to pay for water, gas, police, &c.; and mark you, should I ask the old wards to help me to lay a large sewer down through my farm, that needs it, would it not give a great laugh to the same gentlemen? And they would very soon ask me what they had to do with a sewer that was for my own personal benefit. And rightly too; and just for the same reason, why should the rural districts be forced to pay for benefits and accommodation to others? M.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

Great Inducements for Cash

For flour and all kinds of groceries at the Checkered Front.

Wheat Advancing.

Look out for flour.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

Hearing in the Case of Messrs. Ross, Dickson, Blair, Ardary and Grier—The Investigation to be Resumed on Wednesday.

Saturday afternoon, the hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Ross, Joseph Dickson, Thomas S. Blair, Francis Ardary and Robert J. Grier, charged with conspiracy to defraud the city, in the misappropriation of water bonds, was commenced before Alderman McMasters. District Attorney Thomas M. Bayne and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., represented the Commonwealth, and M. W. Acheson, John H. Hampton, Thomas M. Marshall and H. B. Swoope, Esqs., for the defendants.

The little room in which the Alderman transacts his business was crowded to suffocation, and scores were unable to get inside.

Colonel Bayne suggested that it was understood there was to be no hearing in the charge of embezzlement against John Ross, and the Alderman said he understood that Ross had waived a hearing on that charge and given bail for trial.

Mr. Swoope understood that both cases were to be opened for hearing.

Mr. Marshall said they would proceed with the conspiracy case, and afterwards he would state whether a hearing was required in the other case.

TESTIMONY OF WM. M. STEWART.

Wm. M. Stewart, sworn—Live in Indiana; know B. K. Jamison & Co., of Philadelphia; am a member of that firm; was in Philadelphia in November of this year; Mr. Jamison is in Philadelphia; his physical condition prevents his attendance here; he was poisoned in some way and is under the care of physicians; he would have come if he had been able to come; know Thomas S. Blair, have been introduced to Mr. Thomas Dickson; don't know Mr. Ardary; know Mr. Grier and Mr. Ross; have known Mr. Blair from boyhood; know something about these Water bonds; was in Philadelphia a few days after Mr. Blair was there; knew he was there; had no interview with him; saw Mr. Ross there in our banking house; this was sometime in November; he had nothing there that I knew; he generally did his business with Mr. Jamison; it strikes me that one of the bookkeepers of the Nation Trust Company was with him; Mr. Seidle is the man; that is him, (pointing to Mr. Seidle); don't know distinctly what Mr. Ross's mission was there; had no conversation with Ross; Mr. Jamison does the business for the firm; never saw any other of the parties there; saw Mr. Grier there some time in November; think this was after Ross was there; think it was during the month of November; am not certain whether it was October or November.

Col. Bayne—Why did he go there?

Answer—Could not tell why. He came there to see about a loan he had been trying to negotiate for the Nation Trust Company; he had nothing there; he had some bonds with a note; they were city bonds; don't know the character of the same; the amount was between $25,000 and $50,000; did not see the bonds myself; the notes of the bank were to be given; Mr. Dickson's name was mentioned as President; don't recollect that any other name was given; all the loans negotiated for the bank and all the moneys realized were placed to the credit of the bank; don't know that the bonds were taken there.

[Some discussion then ensued between the counsel as to the character of the proof, as bearing upon the charge of conspiracy, after which the witness continued:]

Col. Bayne—Do you know that Mr. Blair had notes discounted at this bank?

Mr. Stewart—I never saw any of Mr. Blair's notes; (paper shown)—this account current was made out by our bookkeeper; have no recollection of Mr. Blair saying anything about notes; know by hearsay that collaterals were deposited there; have an impression that I saw Mr. Dickson's notes there; this was after Mr. Blair was there; the notes were for $25,000 to $50,000; don't know that anything was pledged as collateral.

Mr. Swoope—The papers are the best evidence.

Col. Bayne—We will have them.

Mr. Stewart—Don't know that Mr. Ardary had notes there; that Mr. Grier had notes there; know of the whole transaction by our books; saw Mr. Blair here on the Monday after the Trust Company closed; it was Tuesday, perhaps, or Wednesday; Mr. Jamison and I came up here and met Mr. Blair at the Union Depot Hotel; we gave him an account current and he took it over to the Trust Company; they wanted to see us; they appointed ten o'clock to meet us; we went over; Mr. Blair accompanied us; we were telegraphed to come here by the Trust Company; we met Mr. Blair accidentally at the Union Depot Hotel; told him about the account current and gave it to him, and requested him to hand it to the committee of the Trust Company then in session; he came back and told us they wanted to see us, but had not things ready to meet us; they fixed the time to meet us at two o'clock; we went there; Mr. Geyer and Mr. Acheson were there.

Mr. Hampton—Put Acheson and Geyer in the bill.

Mr. Stewart—Mr. Dickson was there; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fiday; I took some bonds down myself; was here, and called to see Mr. Grier; he was writing to me about another loan; this was in October or November; can't tell whether it had anything with them until the notes were furnished; I was going to Philadelphia that evening and would take them down; Grier brought them to me on the train, and I took them to Philadelphia; was at the bank three times; think Mr. Dickson was there when I went there to get the bonds from Grier.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—I think I saw a note of Mr. Dickson, as President of the bank; recollect it distinctly that it was "President of the bank;" my transactions with the bonds were with Grier; I never opened the bonds, and did not know what they were; have known Mr. Blair since a boy, and his father before him.

Mr. Swoope—Did you not apply to him to carry that paper over to the bank as an act of friendship?

Col. Bayne—I object.

Mr. Marshall—I suggested that he take it over?

Mr. Stewart—Mr. Blair did not know anything of us having that account current; we requested him to carry the paper over to the bank; I am sure he did not know what we had.

Col. Bayne—That is your opinion.

Mr. Stewart—Well, I did not think he knew anything about it; am satisfied that he did not know of this account current; met him accidentally at the Union Depot; this was after the failure of the bank; Mr. Ardary, I do not know at all.

To Mr. Marshall—Met Mr. Grier but once in Philadelphia.

MR. JAMISON'S ABSENCE.

Charles Kreuter, an officer, was called and testified that he had subpoenaed Mr. B. K. Jamison, and obtained a certificate of a physician as to his illness.

Col. Bayne stated that Mr. Jamison would be called at another time.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SEIDLE, BOOKKEEPER OF THE BANK.

E. Seidle, sworn—Am bookkeeper of the National Trust Company; know all the parties named in the information; have seen all of them in the bank; saw some of them there in October and November; saw Mr. Dickson, Mr. Ross and Mr. Grier in November; don't recollect of having seen Mr. Ardary or Mr. Blair there; took bonds to Philadelphia; think it was in October; they were handed to me by Mr. Grier; something like $50,000; I took some notes also; they were signed by Mr. Blair; don't know the amount of the notes; took the notes and bonds to Jamison & Co.; Mr. Blair kept an account with our bank; Mr. Dickson kept an account there, as did also Mr. Ardary; gave the bonds to Mr. Jamison; some time after that took some more bonds to Philadelphia—about three days afterwards; Mr. Grier gave me those also; I took the notes only; don't remember who signed them; can't tell what amounts they were for; think the notes aggregated $50,000; don't know how many notes there were; met Mr. Ross on the train; he went with me to Philadelphia; it was the night train, leaving here at 6 P. M.; left the notes with Jamison; Ross had the bonds; don't remember how many; he handed them to me at Philadelphia; we went down to Jamison & Co.'s and left the bonds and notes there; did know at the time whose names were attached to the notes, but don't know now; don't know how long the notes had been made before I left; could not say whether they were signed by Mr. Dickson or Mr. Grier; the first time took on $50,000 notes and $50,000 bonds, and the second time $50,000 notes and $50,000 bonds; did not take any other bonds on; don't know that any other notes were taken on; never saw any other notes made; Grier went to Philadelphia once; don't know who he went with; know of Mr. Blair going on; this was in September or October; don't know that anything was delivered to him to take on; Ross and I came back together; we remained there one day; we came home on Sunday; Mr. Grier sent me on; did not talk to any of the defendants but Grier of the result of my visit; I kept the books (books shown); the handwriting of this account is mine; the account is that of Thomas S. Blair; these are the daily balances.

Col. Bayne—State how it stands as to being overdrawn.

Mr. Marshall—We object.

Mr. Swoope—Mr. Blair instructs us to withdraw the objection.

Witness—The account shows the account overdrawn to the extent of $10,640 29.

Mr. Swoope—It is not true.

Col. Bayne—Now I object, sir, to these side remarks.

Mr. Acheson—It is not correct, and I know it.

Mr. Swoope—We demand to see the book.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Wait until we are through with the examination.

Mr. Swoope—Let him offer the book.

Witness—This balance occurred on the 13th of November last.

Mr. Acheson—Now, sir, we object.

Col. Bayne—We have offered it in evidence.

Mr. Marshall—We object.

Witness to Colonel Bayne—The book is the individual ledger; it was kept by me.

Mr. Swoope—Well, let us cross-examine the witness on the book.

Col. Bayne—Well, go on. To Mr. Swoope—This book was kept by the Nation Trust Company; it was not kept by Mr. Blair; I kept it in the individual ledger.

Mr. Swoope—Well, the account is not closed there, but we know that it is closed.

Mr. Acheson—You only want to find out about this overdraft. Mr. Blair wants to see where this debt comes in.

Col. Bayne—You don't like this book a bit?

Mr. Swoope—They are a sweet lot of books. There was an error of $150,000 in one account discovered.

Witness—There is one draft on October 13th in the "scratch book" which is among the items overdrawn, and charged up in the ledger.

Mr. Acheson—Have you an index?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Col. Bayne—It is in Mr. Swoope's office.

Mr. Swoope—All I have to say is, that if the book is in my office, the account of Mr. Blair is closed.

A messenger was sent for the index to the ledger, and it was brought up in a little while.

The counsel for Mr. Blair made an examination of the index, but was unable to find that the account had been closed.

Mr. Swoope (after examining the ledger)—It was the account of the Blair Iron and Steel Company which is closed.

At this juncture Colonel Bayne suggested that in consequence of their not being sufficient room that the hearing be adjourned until Wednesday next, at one o'clock P. M., and that the meeting be held in one of the court rooms.

Mr. Swoope—It is understood that the witness (Mr. Seidle) will be upon the stand.

Alderman McMasters—Yes, sir.

The hearing was then adjourned until the time stated.

Relief of the Poor.

The citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will hold a meeting in the public school house, to-morrow (Tuesday) at half-past seven o'clock, to take some action looking towards a systematic plan for relieving the poor during the winter. There will, no doubt, be much suffering, both from cold and hunger; and while the Relief Societies will do all in their power, it will be impossible for them to attend to every case of destitution unless they get assistance in large measure. It might be well for each ward to organize a Relief Committee, and these committees could act in conjunction with or under the direction of the Ladies' Relief Society. The citizens will find it important to place their contributions, either in money, goods or fuel, in experienced and careful hands for contribution.

Singular Case of Poisoning.

A few days ago, while the wife of Mr. C. Hanson Love was working with green "zephyr," or worsted, she pricked one of her fingers with the needle. She paid no attention to it, considering it a trivial affair. The finger and hand became painful, inflamed, and very much swollen, and a line of vivid red was discovered extending up the arm to the shoulder. A physician was called in, and the proper remedies applied, and Mrs. Love is now recovering. The doctor states that poison was received in the finger from the matter used in dying the worsted. Many of the green fabrics now worn contain rank poison in the coloring matter, and should either be discarded entirely, or handled with the greatest care.

Wheat Advancing.

Look out for flour.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY ST.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Used in Biscuits, Rolls, Cakes and Puddings, make them very light and wholesome. Buckwheat Cakes made with it are never sour. Many who always use it say: *"Give me the Banner or give me none."*

We are selling goods very low, and intend to dispose of our entire stock on a basis of the present cost of manufacture. Many houses are holding prices up to former values, and refuse to recognize the fact that in most articles there has been a decline. We are meeting that fact face to face, and giving a hundred cents' worth for every dollar we receive, believing that "the nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." We are making it worth a man's while to pay cash, by giving a liberal discount for it. We offer on these goods

Special Inducements!

Canned Fruits and Vegetables,
Banner Baking Powder,
Genuine English Pickles,
American Pickles in Bottles,
American Pickles, Barrels and Halves,
Assorted Jellies, Tumblers and Goblets,
Pure Currant Jelly from California,
Comb and Strained Honey,
Olive Oils and Queen Olives,
English Jams and Jellies,
Christmas Plum Pudding,
Halford Table Sauce,
Cape May Tomato Katchup,
French Mustard, Bottles and Kegs,
Atmore's Mince Meat,
Colman's London Mustard,
Table Salt in Small Bags,
Sapolio and Hand Sapolio,
Rising Sun Stove Polish.

Jesse H. Lippincott

231 LIBERTY ST.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

THE GREAT

White River Flour

MANUFACTURED UNDER

MY NEW PATENT.

I will Guarantee this Flour

To make More and Better Bread than can be made from any other Flour in the country, or the money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.

25 Cents per Barrel on Flour

FOR PROMPT CASH.

Remit by Exchange on Pittsburgh or by Express. All Groceries Low. No Charge for Draying.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD Second Hand Light Two Horse Omnibus for city use. Manufactories take notice also. Address E. F. C., Lock Box 20, Bellair, O.

WANTED—HORSES—HAVING A large amount of Hay and Pasturage, I am prepared to keep twelve or more Horses during the winter, near Washington, Pa. Particulars at B. McVay's Livery Stable. JOHN W. RETTIGE.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A BOSTON Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, a Salesman to travel on commission in Western Pennsylvania. Address, with references, &c., J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ALL CLASSES—MALE OR Female, young or old; work at home, $20 to $50 per week. No capital required. Greatest chance ever offered. For particulars send stamp to M. MITCHAM, Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—STEAM FAN AND ENGINE—Engine to be 18 to 30 horse-power: Fan to be capable of blowing 18 Blacksmiths' fires. Air Conducting Pipe also wanted. Second-hand Machinery will do if in good order. Apply in writing to No. 13 Smithfield street, up stairs.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—TWENTY-FIVE Thousand Dollars to loan in amounts from $1,000 to $3,000 each. The above amounts will be loaned from two to three years on Approved Real Estate Security by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

An application will be made to His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of JOSEPH KEENER, convicted at Nos. 282, 306, 309 and 310, March Sessions, 1866.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—An Election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, from 10 to 12 A. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1874, the 13th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—An election for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN REA, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1873.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA—ELECTION—The regular annual election of Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

Allegheny, December 2, 1873.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Prices Advanced 25 cents.

Owing to the Advance in Wheat and Freights Dealers will do well by ordering at these prices, as we look for a further advance this week.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Full and Complete Lines always on hand in

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES

And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY and SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents for Fullerton Yarns and Harmony Flannels.

77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

New, Fresh Stock.

NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW JEANS, NEW DOESKINS, NEW WATER-PROOFS, NEW CANTONS, NEW FLANNELS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CASSIMERES, NEW BLANKETS NEW SHAWLS, NEW SKIRTS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW WOOLENS, NEW NOTIONS.

PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN CLOSING SALES.

BUYERS SHOULD CALL AT

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.'s,

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

Wholesale Exclusively.

Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER—With a capital of Ten Thousand Dollars, in an established and growing business in this city. Address Special Partner, Box 802 Postoffice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A large and handsome Office. Call at 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF a Warehouse on Liberty street, with good office. Address Box B, this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS ON all active New York Stocks; $100 will buy privileges for 100 shares for 30 days. For full information call on or address LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Invite attention to the

Large Additions to Stock,

made during the past week, which will be found

UNSURPASSED

IN VARIETY,

And all at the extreme

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents

FOR

Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.

Special Inducements

TO

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, C. H. SHEPLEY and L. DEVINNY, for the transaction of a general Drug Business, at Petrolia City and Modoc City, Butler county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES H. SHEPLEY purchases the interest of Mr. DEVINNY, and will continue the business and settle the affairs of the old firm.

C. H. SHEPLEY,
L. DEVINNY.

Petrolia City, Butler county, Pa., Dec. 5, 1873.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,

Attorney at Law,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFICES DIAMOND ST., COR. CHERRY ALLEY.

Practices in all the Federal, Supreme and County Courts. Collection made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Owners of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

Printers Wanted.

SIX OR EIGHT NON-UNION PRINTERS.

Permanent Situations Guaranteed. Apply to

THE COURIER,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. Apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates. Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry,

Clocks, Silverware,

Watch and Clock Materials, &c.

NO OLD STOCK. Every Article Fresh and Stylish. Inducements offered to CASH and PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.

G. B. BARRETT & CO.,

(OPPOSITE MUSEUM),

Pittsburgh, Penna.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

Jas. W. Drape & Co.

AUCTIONEERS

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

47½ Federal Street,

(SECOND FLOOR), ALLEGHENY CITY.

Public and Private Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., &c., Promptly Attended to at Moderate Rates.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

PRODUCE.

IN STORE:

1 Car Wheat;
1 Car White Oats;
1 Car Shell Corn;
2 Cars Prime Hay;
1 Car Peachblows,
100 Bbls Sweet Cider;
150 Bbls Maximo Family Flour;
100 Bbls choice Apples.

Butter, Eggs and Produce generally arriving daily.

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Consignments solicited.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1873.

ON WEDNESDAY next the corner-stone for a new bridge over the Hudson river is to be laid at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is to be a magnificent structure, according to the present plan.

MR. STEPHENS says that all statesmen are demagogues. That depends upon what you mean by "statesmen." If TWEED is a "statesman," as he claims, STEPHENS is undoubtedly right.

THERE are over twenty defaulting county treasurers in Ohio, and one has just been sent to the penitentiary. Such Democratic counties as Butler and Fairfield furnish the bulk of them.

DURING the season of lake navigation just past, accidents occurred to 1,318 vessels, as against 745 in 1872. The property lost or damaged amounted to $3,976,000, an increase of nearly $1,000,000, more than last year.

SENATOR WRIGHT, of Iowa, does not wish to be classed as an "inflationist." He is in favor of issuing more currency, but is opposed to inflation. There is nothing like having your position properly understood.

THE New York *Tribune* insists upon it that SICKLES has resigned, while Secretary FISH, who ought to know, insists that he has not. This is one of those queer instances in which a lie well stuck to is not as good as the truth.

THE sober, second thought is the right thing, after all. The New York *Evening Post*, not long ago one of the fiercest of the "On to Cuba" journals, has come to see much to admire in the policy pursued by the administration.

WE PUBLISH, to-day, an address against the new Constitution, signed by many of the most prominent men in Philadelphia. The names given all carry with them great weight throughout the State, where they are widely known.

OUR commercial columns, on Saturday, contained one strong evidence of reviving activity in the reported sales, last week, of over twelve thousand tons of pig metal to our manufacturers. This is one of the most encouraging signs we have yet seen.

NEW YORK letters state that two large expeditions are almost ready to sail from that port for Cuba, to aid the revolutionists. Gen. JORDAN is said to command one, and Col. AGUERO the other. This news may be taken for what it is worth.

"SLIPPERY DICK" CONNOLLY, TWEED's partner in infamy, is living quietly in a small town in the interior of Ireland, where he ekes out a subsistence on the interest of a miserable pittance of $3,000,000, stolen from the people of New York city.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD has the impudence to say, now, that he was not present when the salary bill passed the House, last winter, and that if he had been present he would have voted against it! Why, then did he pair off with a man who was opposed to it?

ALL of the members of the House that have yet made speeches against repealing the Salary bill are Democrats except one—NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania. RANDALL contests with him the championship of back-pay, but, although it is a tight race, our man is a little ahead.

THE case of Gen. O. O. HOWARD excites great interest in Washington. It is said to be regarded as certain that he will be cashiered if his case goes before a court-martial. The General declares that he cannot get a fair trial before such a tribunal, owing to the prejudice against volunteer officers in the regular service.

IT HAS been generally understood that when a man entered the service of a railroad company, he took all risks of loss of life or limb, and had no claim upon the corporation for damages. A Missouri judge, however, decides that railways must pay for the privilege of killing their employees, the same as passengers.

THE argument of the inflationists is that more money would make money cheap. The Secretary of the Treasury has now issued about $18,000,000 of his $44,000,000 reserve, and the only effect has been to send stocks up. The price of money is no lower on commercial paper, but the market is easy to stock speculators.

THANKS to the energy of "our indefatigable representative," there has been no "indecent haste" in repealing the back-salary bill. Not yet, at least. After some hundred or more have had a chance to spout forth eloquence over it, we may expect a vote on it, and not before. And then let us have the yeas and nays on it, please.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* states that there is no truth in the report, telegraphed from that city, a few days ago, that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT had effected an arrangement with Hon. ASA PACKER, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, for the means necessary to complete the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

WHO pays the expenses of the gentlemen who are traversing the State making speeches in favor of the new Constitution? The Legislature gave the Constitutional Convention $500,000 to pay its expenses. Of this sum, $25,000 had not been spent when the Convention adjourned. Do the sinews of war come out of that reserve fund?

SECTION 4 of Article 1 of the new Constitution says that "no person who acknowledges the being of a GOD and *a future state of rewards and punishments* shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office," etc. Does it follow that a person who does not believe in "a future state of rewards and punishments" *may* be disqualified?

AT A late meeting of managers of Western railways, a resolution was adopted that no free passes shall be granted on any account after the first of January next. As a similar resolve was made some months ago and broken almost before the ink with which it was written had dried, we are not encouraged to believe that the customary passes will be long withheld.

THE drought throughout the West, to which we alluded last week, has ended, the rainy weather which we have lately experienced here, having extended over the entire West. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri have been thoroughly flooded, passing in a couple of days from extreme drought to extreme wet. All the upper tributaries of the Mississippi are now in high flood.

CYRUS ELDER, Esq., of Johnstown, publishes a very able article in the *Tribune*, of that place, against the new Constitution. The anxiety shown by such thoughtful and considerate men as Mr. ELDER, lest this bungling instrument should be adopted, is a hopeful indication of a public interest in the matter which we hope to see culminate, to-morrow, in a very general and overwhelming vote against the Constitution.

SOME Congressman has discovered how to do it, as well as how not to do it. He is afraid to vote to restore the franking privilege; but is in favor of getting it back, substantially, by authorizing a new post-office stamp to be put on public documents—at the public expense, of course. Better be honest about it, gentlemen. Restore the franking privilege to yourselves, boldly, like men, or pay your own postage. No sneaking.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS have recently made a series of experiments to test the relative power of various reputed antiseptic agents. The results are reported to have been that sulphate of copper and carbolic acid were the most powerful, with the exception of bichromate of potassium. This was the most powerful of all the agents tried. It appeared to be quite equal to carbolic acid in preventing the development of fungi, and it was much superior to it and all others in limiting (none of them prevent altogether) the development of animalculæ. It was also by far the most powerful as a deodorant.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done by the sudden rise in our rivers, as will be observed by reference to the telegraphic and local departments of this morning's COMMERCIAL. Towns along the Allegheny have been partially submerged, railway travel interrupted, and much timber and other loose property swept away. The lower streets in Allegheny and this city were under water for a time, but the injury to property was not very great. The rising of the water about one of the city gas-works cut off the supply from the patrons of the company, on Saturday and last nights, causing much embarrassment. The streams are now subsiding, and the danger all over.

A BOSTON court rendered a decision, recently, in an insurance case which will be of interest, although, perhaps, of no binding force, in this State. A fire occurred which destroyed property on which the insurance had just previously expired, and had not been formally renewed through the neglect of an insurance agent to collect the newly accrued premium. The court decided that the plaintiff should recover his insurance, although he had not paid his premium or actually taken out his policy, the decision being based on the facts demonstrated by the evidence that the plaintiff had made a verbal contract with the agent, his custom having been to insure with that agent, and to pay the premiums whenever the agent sent to collect them. A very large proportion of the insurance business done by our best companies is transacted through agents, who keep running accounts both with the companies and their customers.

THE DEMOCRACY.

It is now given out at Washington that the Democrats, in nominating FERNANDO WOOD for Speaker of the House and Mr. THURMAN as President of the Senate *pro tem.*, had a definite object in view, and that was a preliminary movement towards the thorough organization of the Democratic party for the future. A dispatch from that city says:

"At a consultation between leading Democrats some days ago it was decided, after proper consideration of the subject, that an earnest effort ought to be made to reorganize the party, and that no more opportune moment could possibly present itself than now, at the organization of a new Congress.

"It was agreed that an Eastern man should be nominated for Speaker, and one from the West for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and this was carried out by the selection of Mr. Wood for the first position and Mr. Thurman for the second.

"The same authority says that the Democrats in Congress are determined henceforth to be united, and endeavor to build up their party to its former strength, believing that as a Democratic party success can be achieved in the next Congressional and Presidential elections."

All right. If the Democrats think they can build their party up by putting forward such men as FERNANDO WOOD as leaders and representative men, no one has a right to object. They know best who fairly represents them and embodies in his person and character what they want understood as the principles of their party; and if FERNANDO WOOD is such an embodiment, they are entitled to the credit of frankness in saying so. There is no disputing about tastes, as was illustrated by the old woman when she kissed the cow; but it is a happy reflection to nourish that the honest masses of the country will never voluntarily range themselves under such leadership. We are glad to see the Democratic party retain its organization; and it is consistent, at least, whatever may be said of its wisdom, in its choice of a leader.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We have been personally assured, by members of the Water Commission, that Mr. Ross *was* removed from office by them on the 25th of November, and that he has *not* had access to the papers of the Commission since that time. Mr. ROLFE was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* in Mr. Ross's place.

Our impressions to the contrary were those common to nearly the whole community, and in saying what we did on Saturday we were but giving expression to the convictions very generally prevailing among the people. We are glad to learn that these convictions are erroneous; and that the Commission acted promptly in displacing Mr. Ross as soon as his conduct became known to them.

The members of the Commission do not need our assurance that we would not willingly do them a wrong. We avail ourselves, therefore, of the first opportunity to put this matter right, merely premising that in saying what we did, we acted on the best information we then had. The public, generally, has not heretofore been aware of the fact that Mr. Ross was so promptly removed.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has recommended an increase of taxation as absolutely essential, if the country desires to avoid running into an increase of debt. The alternatives are either to spend less or raise more money; and there are but two ways to raise money—by borrowing and by taxation. Congress has already authorized an additional appropriation of four millions to the navy, growing out of the Cuba bluster; and as this would seem to shut out all hope of a decrease in expenditures, we are thrown back upon the necessity of either increasing our debt or of levying new taxes.

The Secretary's plan is to lay a tariff on tea and coffee, and increase the taxes on tobacco and distilled spirits. The tax on tobacco being already burdensome enough, that part of the recommendation may safely be put out of sight; but the other suggestions seem to us worthy of prompt adoption.

That Congress should hesitate about reimposing these taxes is natural enough; but your true statesman never shrinks from what is inevitable. When, many years ago, Pennsylvania was unable, for a short period, to pay the interest on her debt, the Legislature hung back for a long time from the task of levying the taxes rendered necessary by that event, dreading the unpopularity which they feared would follow such an act; but the people, it turned out, were wiser than they were thought to be, and, recognizing the necessity, submitted to the taxation without a murmur. The same will be the result in this case. The people will not stand any such nonsense as the back-pay raid on the treasury; but they will submit cheerfully to all the taxation that the necessities of the country render imperative.

THE speech in Congress of A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in favor of high salaries, is indicative of the general sentiment of the South on that question. That section was thoroughly impoverished by the war, and its public men have been long kept out of office; and it is but natural that they should be both hungry and greedy. That, however, does not justify high salaries. People that have been enduring starvation would, if left to themselves, when food again comes within their reach, be sure to do themselves an injury by their indiscretion. Their appetites are too keen to allow full play to their intellects. It is just as essential, therefore, that a restraint should be put upon the official appetites of these Southern starvelings as it is to restrain those who have been physically starved; and it would be as great folly to look to them for statesmanship in such matters as it would be to look to a horde of hungry men for a true theory of dietetics.

THE Eastern papers of Saturday represent the condition of Prof. AGASSIZ as hopeless. While there seems to be no cause to fear an immediate termination of his disease by death, there is an apprehension that he may linger in a paralytic state and be deprived either wholly or in part of his reason. The attack is in the nature of paralysis, affecting particularly the organs of the throat, but extending at times to other parts of the body. In consequence of the throat difficulty it is impossible for him to swallow either food or drink. The anxiety concerning him, at Boston, is widespread, and there is a very general sympathy felt for him throughout the country. Probably no public man of our time ever enjoyed so high a degree of personal popularity as Prof. AGASSIZ.

IT IS not a thing unheard of that a new Constitution should be rejected by the people. Some years ago a Convention was called in New York to amend the Constitution of that State. It was composed of what was called the "best men" of the State, and like our Convention was much given to gab and absenteeism. It sat for two years, framed an instrument a good deal like that now before the people of Pennsylvania, and the people indignantly voted it down. HORACE GREELEY did his best to save it, but in vain; and we trust the voters of Pennsylvania will, to-morrow, imitate the example thus set them, and knock the new Constitution into the middle of the next century.

THE Bishop of Lincoln, England, has actually preached a sermon in his cathedral against the temperance pledge. He denounced it as unscriptural. He said that it "undermined the godhead of Christ," which at least is rather a curious figure. "Then suppose," said the Bishop, "that Timothy had been a pledged man when advised by St. Paul to use a little wine for the stomach's sake, would he not have injured his health and inflicted a damage on the cause of truth by refusing to follow the apostolic advice?" Moreover, according to the Bishop, the pledge "leads in lying," and it is a deadly sin for Christians to sign it." The Bishop's sermon, naturally enough, was quoted with the warmest approbation at the licensed victuallers' dinner in the Crystal Palace.

A CATTLE disease, of so disagreeable a nature that it causes the animals affected by it to commit suicide, has broken out on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and has been officially reported at Constantinople. It is characterized by frothing at the mouth, running from the eyes and nose, a total loss of appetite, great heat and a thirst so insupportable that some of the beasts attacked by the illness cast themselves headlong into adjacent rivers and streams and are drowned. The disease has been in existence for upwards of a month in several villages on the upper Bosphorus and Scutari. It attacks bullocks and cows exclusively.

Prof. Loomis deduces from the weather reports of the last two years that the average rate of progress of a storm in January is 680 miles a day, and its average direction five degrees north of east; for February, 740 miles and a direction thirteen degrees north of east; March, 940 miles, eleven degrees north of east, and for April, 615 miles, sixteen degrees north of east.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Baltimore base ball club has suspended, with liabilities amounting to $7,000.

A fantastic exchange calls Blackwell's Island "Tweed's St. Helena."

Bear hunters are doing a flourishing business in Kentucky.

The sand blast is said to have been successfully employed for cleaning the fronts of iron buildings.

A Providence youth has broken all the windows in the house shooting at a ghost that pesters him nights.

The people of Omaha are variously and pleasantly alluded to by outsiders as "Omahogs" "Omabosses," "Omahorribles," etc.

The Texas cattle crop of the present year is estimated to have brought $8,000,000 into the State.

Georgia item—"Bill Bridges, of Dooley county, attempted to knock down a pine tree with his horse and killed the latter."

Pianofortes were invented in Dresden in 1717—Frederico, an organ builder of Saxony, made the first square piano in 1758.

In New Hampshire, the school directors have posted up this notice: "School Teacher Wanted. No man wearing a shawl need apply."

A school boy's essay on liberty concluded with "the rights of the people should be preserved in violet."

A prohibitory liquor law is talked of in Kentucky. This sounds like the death knell of sour mash.

It is said there have been more executions for murder in Georgia this year than in twenty years preceding.

"Grangers, I will sell you coffins cheaper than any other man in the city," is what a Council Bluffs man advertises.

A Milwaukee brewing company has imported 180,000 bushels of barley and 300 bales of hops from Italy.

A Boston court has decided that if a woman lends money to her husband she cannot get it back. The decision will not be new to many wives.

The city of Berlin has determined to expend, within the next five years, $2,350,000 for the establishment of additional High Schools.

A chiropodist announces on his cards that he has "removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe."

A Florida railroad engineer ran his train twenty miles in an hour, and he was discharged for recklessly endangering the lives of passengers.

In Rhode Island there are seven divisions of Baptists.

Japanese editors are allowed to carry swords, and a common man has to take off his hat to them.

The amount of timber annually consumed in the form of toothpicks may be judged by the fact that a toothpick factory at Canton, Me., recently bought 600 cords of wood for making into toothpicks.

The Secretary of the National Tobacco Association states that five hundred and thirty-four million and some odd thousand cigars have been exported from Havana since January 1, 1871.

Oregon has a surplus of four million bushels of wheat, this season, and is selling at $1 per bushel, gold. This is pretty well for a population of 100,000. That State was never so rich and prosperous.

Politeness pays: A New York street car conductor, who recently said "Yes, madam," to a lady, has been presented with a new overcoat, and they talk of a statue to him.

"If some of our druggists," says an Illinois paper, "would fill a bottle of beg-bug poison, place it in the back room, and label it 'Old Rye,' there would be so many inquests in the next twenty-four hours, that all the papers would have to issue supplements."

An opium eater in Greenfield, Mass., has consumed $5,000 worth of the potent drug, without mentioning, as a local paper has it, "the consequential damages."

The debt of Alabama is officially announced at $24,410,496, equal to a debt of $24 48 upon each man, woman and child in the State, and of $122 42 upon each voter.

The Judge of the City Court at Frankfort, Ky., broke a cane over the head of a lawyer for addressing the Court in disrespectful terms.

The total debt of Prussia at the end of this year, will be $349,156,333; being $79,936,598 less than it was at the end of last year. Of this debt, $149,934,385 are invested in railroads, so that the actual debt will be only $199,221,948, an average of $8 for each of the inhabitants.

This manifesto was recently posted in the streets of a down East town: "To all whom it may concern—This is to certify that I have failed; my creditors may go and hang themselves. WM. ROY."

In Richmond, Va., a firm of colored people manufacture sassafras oil on a large scale. Forty thousand pounds of the root are used every week, producing eight thousand pounds of rectifying oil. It is used for scenting toilet soaps, flavoring tobacco, and the like.

The latest physiological discovery is, that the human liver distils alcohol from the food as it passes through the system. This is something new in these parts. We know of several distillers who are good livers; but we never heard of a liver that was a good distiller before.

Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding sixteen millions of pounds. The Indian teas are of rare flavor, and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in India is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are now paying from ten to twenty per cent. dividends.

The Erie Canal, from Utica to the Hudson, has been reopened for navigation, and the prospect now is that all the boats loaded with grain for the seaboard, that were frozen in a few days ago, will get through.

PERSONAL.

Castelar and Salmeron have become reconciled. Now let Caleb Cushing and Fernando Wood's dog shake hands.

Rev. Charles Kingsley (Canon Kingsley) will soon visit the United States on a lecturing tour.

Mrs. Stowe is to have Vice President Wilson as her guest for several weeks, at her winter home in Florida.

Dr. De Koven, of Racine, Wis., who came so near being chosen Bishop of Massachusetts, has many friends urging him as the successor of Dr. Armitage. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson has his warm supporters also.

A cotemporary asserts that General Fremont has cancer in the stomach, but has, until lately, kept the matter a secret from family and friends, and that his physician says that he cannot live a year.

A handsome personal compliment has been paid to Governor Jewell at St. Petersburg. He was received and recognized as Minister of the United States by the government before he was formally presented to the Emperor.

General Charles P. Stone and General Wm. W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of major general in the Egyptian army.

A correspondent in Brooklyn states that there is one man living, and only one, who can read Eliot's Indian Bible. This man is Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, Hartford, Conn., who has spent many years of his life in studying the history and languages of the aborigines of America.

Prof. Mommsen, the celebrated historian, leaves the Berlin University, having accepted a better position in the Leipsic University.

There are four women decorated with the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, Rosa Bonheur, the painter, Madame Dubar, Superior of the Convent of the Sœurs de l'Esperance at Nancy, Lady Pigott, for her devotedness to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war, and Mlle. Bertha Rocher, of Havre, for founding a hospital.

The late Mr. Van Dyke, of New Hampshire, didn't set much value upon the tears of his heirs. Having left $140,000, he requested that no one should "snuffle and shed crocodile tears at his funeral, but cover him over and then hurry home to fight over his money."

The marriage of Miss Gladstone, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, with the Rev. Mr. Benson, head master of Wellington College, is fixed for the 29th inst.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu has just returned to New York from his explorations in Scandinavia and along the border of the Arctic regions, where he has been for the last two years.

Very singular is a man residing near New Haven who is described by a newspaper in that city. He is 60 years old. He rises every day at 1 o'clock A. M., walks about ten miles to his work, which he begins at 4 o'clock A. M., and leaves at 1 o'clock P. M., when he walks home. He has followed this plan for years, and appears to thrive on it; we can't help thinking that 20 miles a day, to and from business, is rather a waste of time.

Twenty autograph letters of General Washington are reported to have been discovered at Princeton, N. J. About half the number relate to the affairs of Princeton College, to General Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, and to the battle itself. They were written to the Burrs, father and son—the one at one time President of the College, and the latter afterwards Vice President of the United States—and to President Witherspoon. One of them relating to General Mercer urges the erection of a monument to that gallant General, who was killed at the battle of Princeton.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A Card from Prominent Citizens to the Electors of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1873.—On the 16th instant you will be called upon to cast your vote for or against the adoption of a new Constitution for your State. It is the gravest question that has ever been submitted to the ballot in this Commonwealth, and it behooves every citizen to vote upon it intelligently. The Convention which framed the Constitution has required you *in a few weeks* to pass judgment upon a document containing thirty-eight printed pages, which took its framers nearly twelve months to prepare, and which contains RADICAL CHANGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The many serious defects, inconsistencies, omissions and ambiguous expressions, which even a hasty examination of it has already developed, lead us to the conviction that, if the people were afforded a fair opportunity to consider its manifold imperfections, they would, by a very decided majority, decline to adopt it. True, it may contain many wise reforms, which the people would gladly ratify if permitted to do so without adopting others which they deem unwise, inexpedient or dangerously experimental; yet the Convention has deprived us of our right to discriminate between the good and bad by forcing upon us the whole or nothing. We submit that this course is unworthy a body of intelligent gentlemen, to whom was confided so sacred a trust as drafting the organic law of a great Commonwealth.

No good citizen ought to vote "For the Constitution" unless he is satisfied that it is not only an improvement on the present one, but that it is the best that this or some other body can frame. To adopt it is to render ourselves powerless to remedy the blunder for years to come, whereas to defeat it is simply to refer it back to this or some other Convention for reconsideration, after a necessarily brief discussion of its merits by the people has indicated its faults. We therefore urge the electors to vote "Against the Constitution," that it may go back for reconstruction.

Eli K. Price,
John Welsh,
A. E. Borie,
David W. Sellers,
Frederick Fraley,
James Gowen,
Lindley Smyth,
A. J. Antelo,
Charles Gibbons,
Chris. J. Hoffman,
J. Sergt. Price,
Seth I. Comly,
Jos. B. Townsend,
Chas. S. Pancoast,
Jos. B. Holden,
Enoch Taylor,
John G. Johnson,
Chas. H. T. Collis,
R. L. Ashhurst,
J. M. P. Wallace,
Chas. H. Murheid,
J. Alex. Simpson,
H. P. Murheid,
Samuel Conard,
Jas. Lattimer,
Leonard R. Fletcher,
Thomas McKean,
Samuel F. Ashton,
Daniel R. Goodwin,
Wm. W. Wiltbank,
William White,
Chas. E. Warburton,
Francis Wells,
Henry C. Howell,
E. Franssen,
A. H. Smith, M.D.,
Chas. A. Dixon,
John M. Read,
Edward M. Olmsted,
Caleb Cope,
Samuel Welsh,
Thomas J. Diehl,
Alexander Biddle,
J. L. Erringer,
Isaiah C. Wears,
Henry C. Townsend,
Hor. Gates Jones,
John Ashhurst,
Samuel C. Perkins,
Hy. E. Wallace,
Hy. Carey Baird,
Geo. W. Fairman,
Wm. H. Yerkes,
Edwin M. Lewis,
Coffin Colket,
Frances P. Main,
Thos. J. Dorsey,
Lewis N. Bedford,
Wm. D. Forten,
Geo. Sharswood, Jr.,
Jos. K. Fletcher,
Wm. Hall Waxler,
J. Duval Rodney,
William Grew,
Augt. Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,
Charles Swayne,
Henry Reed,
Gibson Peacock,
F. L. Fetherston,
Harmanus Neff,
Ed. S. Clarke,
R. W. Cushman,
James Traquair,
and many others.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Reading sheet mill has resumed operations after a suspension of several weeks.

The New Haven and Northampton Railroad has reduced the wages of most of its employees 20 per cent.

John Watt, manufacturer of cotton checks, ginghams, etc., running forty-eight looms and employing eighty hands, in Philadelphia, has closed doors.

Several of the shoe factories in Dover, N. H., are about to resume business after a few weeks' rest. Leighton & Drew's, Thurston & Co.'s and Dennet & Co.'s are among the number.

The Montreal *Monetary Times* says that the United States hardware manufactories are finding a market in Canada to a very great extent, and are, in fact, cutting off the English trade.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company, of Pennsylvania, have succeeded in arranging for a heavy loan upon their bonds ($400,000), as collateral security. This will enable the company to go on at once.

At Winchendon, Mass., the wooden ware business still remains dull, but manufacturers confidently expect a lively trade in the spring. The cotton mills are now running full time four days in the week, and say they shall run every week day within a short time.

The weavers in Nelson Walling's woolen mill, at Millbury, struck early last week in consequence of a proposed reduction of two cents per yard on piece work, and the mill has been idle since. It is thought, however, that the weavers will accept the reduction and return to their work in a few days.

Of the twelve thousand workmen usually employed in the industrial establishments of Cincinnati, only five per cent. are said to have lost their situations. Dayton and Columbus make a similar report. One of the newspapers says that this is a better statement than can be made usually at this time of the year.

The paper mill hands throughout Great Britain are all organized into trade unions, with a national board of officers, their headquarters being in Maidstone, Kent, we believe. Their rules and regulations are very strict. Every member is required to have a traveling card and certificate of membership, and the whole is a very close corporation. They have an emigration fund, and have sent out several members to Canada and the United States.

The superintendent of the rolling mill at Cumberland, Md., Thomas Venners, Esq., has notified the puddlers that those who do not intend to accept work at the reduced rates should call at his office at once, and they would receive the several amounts due them. In answer to this notification the puddlers immediately waited upon Mr. Venners in a body and received their pay, thus signifying their intention to stick to their demand for old prices, and accept their discharges rather than submit to the proposed reduction.

We are informed that the steamer Ohio, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, on her last trip took out 1,200 car-wheels. This, of course, is as yet a comparatively isolated case, but it has some significance. American car-wheels are acknowledged by some English makers to be of superior character, their excellence being attributed to the peculiar method of manufacture, involving the use of charcoal iron. The shipment reported on the Ohio is, however, a very large one relative to the export of this article, which was 2,317 wheels in 1871, 4,769 in 1872, and 7,515 in 1873.—*N. Y. Times.*

The reports of the destitution in Philadelphia are said to have been greatly exaggerated. Although there are many working people in want of employment, there is not that terrible degree of suffering which is said to exist. The several relief associations are not overrun with applicants, who do not average fifty per day. There is considerable destitution in Kensington and Richmond, the manufacturing centers of the city, but it is not altogether owing to the stoppages of the manufacturing establishments, but a want of industry on the part of the people, a great many of whom are engaged in criminal operations. There are, probably nearly 3,000 persons out of employment in those places.

The weavers in the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, are upon the war path. The employers have reduced the wages, and the men not submitting to the law of circumstances, have refused to accept, and have thrown themselves out of employment. Two large meetings have been held, and strong resolutions adopted, adhering to the marked course and condemning those who have refused to join the striking combination. Forcible coercion has been tried in one or two instances, but the prompt interference of the police authorities has checked the ardor of the malcontents, in this direction, and they have resorted to word arguments as the safest. The employers are indifferent and will make no effort to effect a reconciliation or settlement.

Says the Reading *Times and Dispatch:* An almost inexhaustible bed of iron ore has lately been discovered on the property of Dr. Manoah S. Long, in Longswamp township, Berks county, about one mile south of Mertztown, and one and a half miles southeast of Topton. The doctor's property is situate in a beautiful valley at the foot of the so-called South Mountain. A small branch of the Little Lehigh passes through the property. The ore bed extends, on the doctor's property, over an area of some six acres. The quantity of ore, from present appearances, we are informed, is almost inexhaustible, and the quality of the best kind. Ore has also been found on the adjoining properties of Messrs. Hertzog, Fritch and others. Mr. Marcus Long has extensive mining machinery on his property, in the same valley, a little below the doctor's property. There is ore on this property covering an area of some thirty acres.

In referring to the recent reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of the employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Mauch Chunk *Democrat* says: "We are afraid the company have acted injudiciously in this matter, as during the winter most of the hands employed on the road are exposed to all kinds of hardships and extra dangers, and earn their wages more fully than at any other season of the year. It is supposed that this reduction will be a saving to the company of about $30,000 per month, but past experience has proven that they will lose fully as much by collisions and smashups caused by the carelessness and indifference of employees who are obliged to work on reduced wages at a season of the year when the utmost caution and care has to be exercised to prevent casualties. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, who run side by side with the Lehigh Valley Railroad throughout the valley, still pay their hands at the rate heretofore, and it is just and fair that they should. The freights on everything remain unaltered, and the general necessities of life have not fallen below their usual prices, and consequently the employees are the only losers by this measure. We trust that the whole matter may be arranged satisfactorily to both the company and their men, and the fair name of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which has always stood first for liberality, fairness and promptness, be kept untarnished."

FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

The New Business Basis—Presbyterian Sunday School Convention—The Seminary.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., December 13, 1873.

On the whole, our town has fared well during the financial panic. The banks have not suspended, the iron works have not stopped, although the workmen are paid in orders, and the general business of the place goes on as usual, but largely on a basis of barter, trade and credit.

The chief interest of the present week was the Sunday School Convention, held under the direction of the Huntingdon Presbytery. It was a spirited, cheerful meeting, and very largely attended. It is a new thing under the sun, being the *first* convention of the kind under the direction of the Presbytery, and probably marks an epoch in Presbyterianism in Central Pennsylvania. At least it shows that the Presbyterian system is not a cast iron one. Rev. W. T. Wylie, of Bellefonte, was the presiding officer and leading spirit of the convention. Gen. Beaver, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Birmingham, John Fulton, of Paxton, and others, also rendered important aid.

Some of the members of the convention visited the Hollidaysburg Seminary, and were considerably surprised to find the spacious building *actually filled* with young ladies. It is, perhaps, the most flourishing institution of the place, and never was so flourishing at any former period of its history. It seems to be a favorite school with the citizens of Pittsburgh. Miss Brownson, whose brilliant wedding was recently noticed in the COMMERCIAL, was a valued teacher of the Hollidaysburg Seminary. Her position is now supplied by Mr. Samuel Waugh, A. M., of Princeton class of 1868.

Winter among the mountains has been rather unusually mild. The ground can hardly be said to have been covered with snow since last March.

The new Constitution is receiving a fair share of attention. JUNIATA.

STATE NEWS.

A child is living in Pottsville who has had 1,000 convulsions.

Kennett Square has completed its waterworks.

A large building is to be erected on the grounds of the Doylestown Seminary, to be used as a gymnasium for the benefit of the students.

Dr. Hoffman, of Reading, has received a silver medal from the German government, in consideration of his services during the Franco-Prussian war.

Gen. A. L. Roumfort, of Harrisburg, recently celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. He is still in vigorous health.

The Norristown *Herald* says a Perkiomen cow recently gave birth to four calves.

James Roney disappeared very mysteriously, a few days since, from near Stroudsburg, and subsequently his body was found floating in Brodhead creek. An Englishman, the last person seen with Rodney, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

Wolves are making havoc among the farmer's sheep in Elk county.

Last week, for the first time in the history of Tioga county, two colored men sat as jurors in a court of record and participated in rendering a verdict.

Adam Shaul, of Forest county, while running logs down a shute a few days ago, was killed, a piece of timber breaking and piercing his body.

Elk county villains cut off the tails and cut out the tongues of horses and cows. Recently a minister lost a horse and cow in this manner.

Five thousand miners and mechanics in and about Scranton have agreed to subscribe ten cents per month each toward a memorial fund for the support of the Lackawanna hospital in that city.

The new county bridge over White Clay creek, at Avondale, Chester county, which was only completed week before last, fell in on Thursday night.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, will be held on the 5th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M., in Assembly Building, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Notices to attend this meeting will shortly be served on the creditors, and until all the notices are served, a list of the creditors will not be published.

Northampton county claims to have a resident who fought under Napoleon at Waterloo. He came to this country in 1817, and for thirty years drove the oldest stage coach in America through the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

An Irishman died at the Green Tree Hotel, Westchester, a few days since, and his physician determined upon a post mortem examination, but when about to perform the work of opening the stomach a Celtic friend of the deceased rushed in and made a forcible argument in opposition to the work, which resulted in the physician coming away with a mashed nose.

A wire rope is being manufactured at Wilkesbarre, composed of six strands of nineteen wires each, and which, when completed will weigh twenty-two and a half tons. It is two and a half inches thick, and will be over a mile long.

Judge Mayer, of the Centre, Clinton and Clearfield district, by the advice of his physicians, is to sail for Europe on the 24th instant. Judges Elwell, of Columbia, Gamble, of Williamsport, and Dean, of Blair, have volunteered to fill his place to the extent of their power during his absence.

James Cohick, of Loch Lomond mills, Centre county, has trapped three wild cats within a short time, taking them all alive.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Property, consisting of the Surveyor General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, has frequently notified owners of land of the importance of strengthening and confirming the validity of titles there are many persons who have neglected to heed the admonition.

Dr. Bruner and his wife, from California, are at West Chester, awaiting the result of a suit for divorce. Mrs. Bruner and four children are stopping at the Mansion House. About nine o'clock on Wednesday night the Doctor, with three friends, went to the house and broke into the lady's room to kidnap the children. Mrs. Bruner, thinking he would do so, had a police officer in the room, who resisted the kidnapping, and in the row had nearly all of his clothes torn off. While the row was going on Mrs. Hayes, the landlady, with others, took the children out of the way, so the raid was fruitless. There was a lively excitement for a little while.

John W. Locke, an old and respected citizen of Sharon, died very suddenly on Thursday afternoon, 11th inst., of heart disease.

Thomas Donahue, aged seventy years, died quite suddenly on the night of the 11th inst., at his residence in Lower Merion, Montgomery county. Heart disease was the cause.

Gerald Massey is one of the few poets who have arrisen from the lowest poverty and meanest surroundings. His father, a canal boatman, unable to write his own name, earned but ten shillings a week. Gerald was born in a low stone hut, which was often the scene of suffering, and where hunger and cold were constant companions. At eight years of age he commenced work in a silk factory, earning a shilling a week. The mill burned down, and Gerald learned to plait straw. Having learned to read at a penny school, he read everything that came in his way. Bunyan, the Bible and tracts comprised the most of his available literature. He obtained a situation in a bookstore as errand boy, began writing for obscure sheets, and when twenty-one years old started a cheap journal, "The Spirit of Freedom," written entirely by workingmen, but of which the contents were chiefly from the editor's own pen. He entered into the agitation of the workingmen, caused by the French revolution of 1848, and has since devoted the greater part of his life to the elevation of the working classes.

For the season of 1873 close estimates place the total amount of lumber cut in Michigan at about 2,500,000,000 feet. The aggregate of logs cut during the winter of 1872-73 was unprecedentedly large, and it is estimated that of this aggregate 800,000,000 will lay over until the spring of 1874.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., payable in the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not drawn out compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.........$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND........................63,368 57
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, J. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, FOR Holiday Presents! AT Panic Prices, AT McKEE'S.
Furs, Furs, Furs, For Holiday Presents, AT PANIC PRICES.
Beautiful Shawls and Cloaks FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT PANIC PRICES! AT McKee's.
A great variety of Choice Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, are now offered at PANIC PRICES, at the GREAT CASH SALE, at
M'KEE'S, No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine DRESS GOODS
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED AMERICAN SILK, *In Black and Cloth Shades.*
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarritz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN Black Material FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120 Federal Street Allegheny.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO Cash Buyers OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL Bargains *IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.*
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO. 23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS. Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW, STYLES GOOD, ASSORTMENT LARGE. ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, Manufacturers and Dealers in OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Green Shade Cloth a Specialty. Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY. PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING. Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, P

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
C. Yeager & Co.
Invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their very large and well-selected stock of the above goods, which we will sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH.
No. 110 Market St
Wholesale Departments, Up-Stairs.

JAMES GALLAGHER, *Merchant Tailor,*
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLENBERG, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW FOR THE HOLIDAYS! WM. SEMPLE.
Bargains, Bargains
PLAIDS. A Magnificent Stock POPLINS and WOOL PLAIDS, at prices Lower than they have ever sold before.
SHAWLS. A Splendid Assortment of Striped Shawls; also Plaid and Check, Broche and Paisley, and Black Thibet, Long and Square.
BLANKETS, White and Colored, all sizes, from the Great Eastern Cash Sales.
Coverlets and Quilts, 11 4, medium and heavy weights. Special Bargains.
Housekeeping Goods. Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Lace Draping, Window Shades and Fixtures, Napkins, Toweling, Towels, Comforts, &c., at very low prices.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and DRUGGETS, at Extra Bargains.
WATERPROOFS, Black, at 10c per yard; also, Blue, Green and Brown and Gold, Plain and Striped.
VELVETEENS, BLACK AND COLORED, Great Variety.
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.
The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,
A. W. ERWIN & Co
Nos. 172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny, AND 26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BECKWITH $20 Portable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, [illegible]
No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA
CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.
For Sale by the LEADING WINE MERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

DRY GOODS.

NEW FOR THE HOLIDAYS! WM. SEMPLE.
Bargains, Bargains

6¼c,	Good Dark Prints.
8⅓c,	the very best Prints, good Styles.
10c.	Good Dark Dress Goods.
12½c,	New and Choice Dress Goods.
12½c,	New Barred Flannel.
18¾c,	Extra Quality and Styles in Dress Goods.
18¾c,	Extra Quality Twilled Flannels.
20c,	Super Quality Barred Flannels.
25c,	Black Poplins, heavy, an extraordinary bargain
25c,	Colored Poplins, high finish, the choice shades and colors.
25c,	Plain figured and stripe Dress Goods, splendid assortment.
31c.	Dress Goods, Black and Colored, splendid assortment.
37½c,	Black Alpacas, the Pure Lustres, Sateens, Serges, &c,
50c,	Dress Goods in great variety, about one-half former prices.
$3 00,	All Wool Felt Skirts.
62½ 75c and $1 00,	Embossed and Felt Skirts, new patterns, very cheap.

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

INSURANCE.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Philadelphia.
Cash Assets over Four Millions of Dollars
The following gentlemen managing its affairs are well known not only in Philadelphia but throughout the entire State, as men of unquestioned integrity and business capacity.
President, GEORGE W. HILL.
Vice President, GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOHN S. WILSON.
TRUSTEES.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Penn. C. R. R. Co.; Hon. Jas. Pollock, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia; Alex. Whilldin, Merchant, Front street, Philadelphia; Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia; Jas. L. Claghorn, President National Bank, Philadelphia; Albert C. Roberts, Grocer, Vine street, Philadelphia; L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, Front street, Philadelphia; Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Fiscal Agent to Europe; John Wanamaker, Merchant, Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Philip B. Mingle, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia; Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL W. SPENCER, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Office, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH. Where Policies of Insurance will be issued on all desirable plans. Agents wanted for all towns and villages not already occupied in Western Pennsylvania. Liberal arrangements made. Call or address, S. W. SPENCER, General Agent, No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. MWF

SOUTH SIDE Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL - $100,000.
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
R. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
G. A. Mundorff.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company,
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.
JAS. I. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEDY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.
Directors:
James I. Bennett, John Wilson, A. E. W. Painter, Henry A. Weaver, [illegible] William Walker, Mark W. Watson.

People's Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures against Loss and Damage on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

Western Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL, $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
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ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
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Monongahela Insurance Co., OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL $175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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Citizens' Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
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JOHN REA, [illegible]
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RIBBONS, BONNET RIBBONS and SASH RIBBONS and LADIES' TIES, at a very low figure.
MILLINERY GOODS. Complete lines of them, the Latest Novelties, carefully selected.
FANCY GOODS, An immense stock just opened, for the Holiday season.
FLANNELS, All kinds, White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Gray, Plaids and Twilled, at very low prices.
FURS, FURS, For Ladies and Misses, at Very Low Prices.
SACQUES, WALKING JACKETS, STORM CLOAKS in good assortment, very cheap.
GENTS' MUFFLERS, A Splendid Stock, quite New Styles, at all prices.
Men's and Boys' Wear. Stock Complete. Prices Very Low.
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PIG LEAD, IRON PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, HOSE PIPES and SCREWS,
Steam Gauges and Whistles,
GLOBE VALVES, SAFETY VALVES, IRON and COPPER SINKS and BATH TUBS, BRASS and IRON LIFT and FORCE PUMPS,
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Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER OR FAGGOTED. [illegible]
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ALL KINDS OF Brass Castings Made to Order.
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD, AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
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GENERAL FOUNDERS.
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Office, No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

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NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES [illegible]
W. C. CHILDS & CO. [illegible] PITTSBURGH.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 13, 1873.

Money on the street was almost impossible to get to-day, the brokers seeming to have been drained dry of loanable funds and to have been unable on the most diligent search to find "a friend in the city" with funds. May the week open with better auspices.

The banks are following the usual routine, and it is hard to find out what they really are doing, as they are very reticent as to their condition. We can best judge of their condition by the feeling of depositors and the strength of the street demand. In such quarters there is no complaint of the want of accommodations at the banks.

We have numerous solicitations to express an opinion of the value of certain investments being offered, to all of which, we can only say that large dividend paying shares or bonds worth a high rate of interest and low quotation can only be safely handled by active business men, who can watch closely the movements of the market, and who are able to do without the income derived from such sources should it be necessary.

As a rule, the larger the return promised, the greater the risk.

For persons entirely dependent for support on the income from small investments, there is nothing like the savings banks. They receive money in amounts no matter how small, and allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and where the interest is left to accumulate it is compounded. Their investments are of such a character that losses are almost impossible, and their management is such as to insure their safety. Government bonds can be bought in amounts as low as $50, but, when the premium is taken into account, they pay but a small rate of interest. Of the railroad mortgages there is such a wide field, and the values are so varied, that no general opinion will govern in the cases we are referring to.

Where a judicious selection is made, first mortgage railroad bonds can be had that will pay more than the savings banks, which are equally as safe. And yet we would advise no one to buy on the strength of liberal advertising and glowing accounts in circulars issued by the sellers. Business men who are conversant with the workings of the railroad system and can inquire as to the solvency of such investments, can make up their own minds and accept whatever risks they please, but to persons outside of business circles and having no access to reliable means of information, we would say stick to government bonds or the savings banks for your income.

The following extract from the opinion of Judge Hunt in the case of Krunicott vs. Wayne county, is of some interest at the present time. The judge says:

The following propositions may be considered as settled in this court:

1. If any election or other fact is required to authorize the issue of the bonds of a municipal corporation, and if the result of that election, or the existence of that fact, is by law to be ascertained and declared by any judge, officer or tribunal, and that judge, officer or tribunal, on behalf of the corporation, executes or issues the bonds, with a recital that the election has been held, or that the facts exists or has taken place, this will be sufficient evidence of the fact to all bona fide holders of the bonds. Authorities, infra.

2. If there be lawful authority for the municipality to issue its bonds, the omission of formalities and ceremonies, or the existence of fraud on the part of the agents of the municipality issuing the bonds, cannot be urged against a bona fide holder seeking to enforce them. (Grand Chute vs. Winegar; Com'rs of Knox Co. vs. Aspinwall, 21 How. 539; Gelpcke vs. Dubuque, 1 Wall. 209; Moran vs. Miami county, 2 Black, 722.)

3. There must, however, be an original authority, by statute, to the municipality to issue bonds. Municipal corporations have not the power, except through the special authority of the Legislature, to issue corporate bonds which will bind their towns; neither have they the power to sell or mortgage the lands belonging to such towns, without special authority. (Marsh vs. Fulton county, 10 Wall. 676)

The United States Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision as to the authority of State Legislatures over railroad companies. We quote as follows:

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Fuller and another case—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa. The railway company was charged with imposing double first-class rates for shipment of furniture from Chicago to Marshalltown, Iowa, in violation of a law of the State making certain regulations concerning railroads. The defense was that the law was unconstitutional and void as applied to inter-State transportation, because an attempted regulation of commerce which belongs to Congress. The Court held that the law was valid, as within the police power of the State to protect its people from imposition and injustice; and that no State law will be considered obnoxious to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, as a regulation of commerce, unless it interferes with the freedom of commerce or abridges the rights of those engaged therein, which this law did not do, only preventing the railroads from dealing unfairly, fraudulently and oppressively toward those who have occasion to patronize them. That judgment is here affirmed; Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

—Robinson Bros., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	44	sales.
Penna. Scrip	92⅛	sales.
Reading	54⅛	sales.
United Co's N. J.	115	sales.
Oil Creek	14⅞	sales.
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	bid.
A. V. R. R. 7-30	88	bid.
Central Trans	40½	bid.
Pitts, C'n & St L, bonds	65	sales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 13, 1873.

The following are the entire receipts of the leading articles for this market, by river and rail, for the twenty-four hours ending to-day:

Flour, bbls	1,565	Corn, sacks	720
Apples, bbls	135	Wheat, sacks	170
Cheese, boxes	668	Barley, sacks	660
Butter, pkgs	26	Oats, sacks	1,266
Bacon, pcs	8,000	Potatoes, bush	20
Bacon, tcs	75		

The market closed the week's business to-day with a slight improvement in the feeling, and the current week bids fair to indicate an improvement in every department of our general market. The western markets for cured meats have been excited during the past week, on the 9th prices in Chicago advanced, but under the influence of increased receipts the advance broke, and the selling rates declined. In our market prices were not strong, and the principal dealers have reduced the card rates to the basis of 12½c for extra sugar cured hams. Flour—The market continues excited, and prices are advancing. Groceries—The market is improving steadily, and dealers report business more satisfactory. Produce—The produce and commission business is also reported in a healthy state, with an abundant stock in store.

APPLES.—The receipts are ample, the demand is steady, and prices are firm but unchanged. Sales at $1 50@2 for common to fair and $2 50@3 50 per bbl for prime and fancy.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair seasonable demand, but quotations are unchanged. Sales at 60@70c per gallon.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3¾@4c; Refined, 5c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; Arsenic, 6@6½c; Black Lead, 5c.

ALES.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X $ ₩ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@2 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@04 hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65; 4; in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robt. Youngers of sparkling ale $3 ₩ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswells, Haxard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₩ doz.

BEANS.—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2@2 25 for fair to choice.

BORAX.—Refined 25c ₩ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1.60; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $27 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½; fair to good green 7½@8½. Hurl 9½@10c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues quiet, with a supply in excess of the demand; we quote nominally at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The supply is not in keeping with the demand, which is an average one. Prices are therefore firm for the better articles. Choice roll is selling at 29@31c ₩ lb, and common and mixed sell at from 10c to 20c ₩ lb.

The following tabular statement of the receipts of the principal articles, by river and rail, for the week ending December 13, 1873, will be found invaluable by our merchants and business men generally:

Flour	Apples	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter	Bacon, pcs
1,885	158	162	228	174	387	210	1,509	28	.....
2,202	650	853	1,168	1,350	267	340	1,395	41	4,950
816	163	85	170	310	340	110	550	29	5,700
1,445	110	76	893	820	125	....	319	33	1,250
862	479	668	720	509	660	....	250	52	8,000
1,565	135	....	....	170	....	....	266	26	....
9,155	1,695	1,744	3,179	4,033	1,779	660	4,289	209	19,900

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained:

CHEESE—The receipts since our last have largely increased, but with a fair trade demand, stocks are not accumulating, and prices continue firm. We note sales in small lots at 14½@15c; in car loadlots at 13¾@14½c, and dairy at 11@12½c; Young America 18c; New York Goshen 15½@16c; Sweitzer 16@18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½@6c.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet and prices are firm. Sales at the works free on cars 11c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—In good supply with sales at $6@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—The supply continues to meet the demands of the market, with sales at $30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₩ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Trade continues satisfactory. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts of Bacon and Provisions have been liberal, and the demand continues moderately active. Prices have again declined, as will be seen by the following card of prices: Extra sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 11½c; bacon shoulders, 8½c; rib sides, 9c; short rib sides, 9½c; clear sides 10c; mess pork $17 00 per bbl; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9½c per bbl; prime leaf in half bbls, 10c; prime leaf in buckets, 10½c; refined for summer use in tierces, 9½c; do in half bbls, 10c; do in buckets, 10½c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12c; do in 5 lb caddies, 11½c; do in 3 lb pails, 13c; in 6 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

EGGS—The receipts continue light and prices are very firm, with sales at 18@25c ₩ dozen for pickled, and 30@31c ₩ doz for strictly fresh.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@8c for the former, and 10@12c per lb for the latter.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 extra mess mackerel $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $28; No. 1 shore mackerel, $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No. 3 mackerel, $12 50; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scale 50c ₩ box; No. 1 35c ₩ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 78@80c ₩ lb; No. 2 C, 40@73c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—The receipts continue liberal and the demand is satisfactory for the season. Prices are advancing; some dealers anticipate a further advance in a few days. Following are the card rates from store:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 25@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Good Ohio red wheat	8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 50
Rye flour	5 25

GRAIN—The receipts continue fair and the market is somewhat brisker than heretofore, and prices are very firm for the principal cereals. Wheat, corn and oats are held at the late advance, which may be said to have been realized fully. Below are the quotations:

Wheat—Red Winter at $1 50@1 55; Amber $1 60; and White at $1 60.

Oats—Are in more liberal supply; we quote: Mixed at 47c; White at 50c, as per quality.

Corn—Sales of old shelled at 68@70c, an advance; new ear sold at 60c; old would bring 65@70c; the market is bare.

Rye—Nominal at 80@85c.

Barley—In the absence of sales, we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The market closed on Saturday with a more hopeful feeling for the future. Collections were reported more satisfactory and the volume of business has greatly increased. Coffee continues strong with indications of still higher prices.

Coffee—Roasted coffee one lb packages 32c; choice green coffee 29@29½c; prime green coffee, 28@28½c; good green coffee 27@27½c.

Sugar—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10½c; standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50ca$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50ca$1 25; Imperial 50ca$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan 55ca$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong 25a85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchon 25a85c ₩ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

GAME—The market continues dull at the following rates:

Deer—Undressed, 8@10c ₩ lb. Long Saddles, 15@18c; Hams 18@20c.

Quail—$2 00 per dozen.

Pheasant—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—$1 50 per dozen.

Wild Turkey—$2 00@2 50 each.

HOMINY—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $4 50a5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English califlower, pints, $3 00; English califlower, quarts, $6 00; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand for prime Peachblows, which are in full supply, and prices are tending upwards. Regular sales are made at $1 15@1 25 ₩ bushel for the prime article and mixed at 90@95 ₩ bush.

POULTRY—The market is becoming more active, but prices are no higher. Sales chickens, dressed, at 10@12c, and turkeys at 14@15c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $25a30 per ton; from store $1 25a1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35a140 per 100 lbs; bran $14a16 per ton.

MINCE MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11a11½c per lb by the ½ bbl, and 12c per lb by the tub.

RAGS—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 per case of 6 doz, and $5 per case for hand sapolio.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 15@18c ₩ gallon; white wine, 35c ₩ gallon and charge for packages.

WHISKY—A shade lower, with sales of highwines at 98@99c per gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 15, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Dec. 8	5,974	....	1,773
Tuesday, Dec. 9	6,635	....	1,621
Wednesday, Dec. 10	5,259	....	....
Thursday, Dec. 11	2,716	....	....
Friday, Dec. 12	4,790	....	1,026
Saturday, Dec. 13	24,373	....	....
Total for week	49,747	....	4,420
Since Jan. 1	1,868,299	79,853	752,621
To Dec. 13, 1873	1,918,046	79,853	757,041
Same time 1872	1,079,908	127,579	590,905
Same time 1871	1,015,247	96,497	555,756
Same time 1870	954,930	136,912	554,475
Same time 1869	796,470	127,092	402,386
Same time 1868	1,018,107	166,252	468,006

BUSINESS.

During the earlier part of the week the market was dull and prices very uncertain. Sales were made at the wells at 57½a60c per barrel—the lowest figure reached for a long time. Later in the week prices advanced from 10c to 20c ₩ bbl, with an active market, notwithstanding several new wells were struck, which added very much to the production. Let us hope that the advance will be a permanent one, and that there will be a general revival of trade throughout the oil regions.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	69,590	49,747

The following are the crude receipts, from all points by river and rail for past nine years from January 1st to

Dec. 13, 1873	1,918,046
Same time 1872	1,079,908
Same time 1871	1,015,247
Same time 1870	954,930
Same time 1869	796,470
Same time 1868	1,018,107
Same time 1867	684,780
Same time 1866	1,104,800
Same time 1865	593,550

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,018	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,608	4,420
Total	11,626	4,420

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to December 13, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penn.	127,092	136,912	96,497	127,579	79,853
A. V. R. R	402,386	554,475	555,756	590,905	757,041
Total	529,478	691,387	652,253	718,484	836,894

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The flood in the Allegheny has been very destructive to property at Oil City and Parkers. We omit figures, as they would contain no information.

REFINED.

The car market was quiet; prices are as last quoted by the car load at works are 10½a11c.

Philadelphia—December 13c; January 13½c; February 13¾c; March 14¼c; April 14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $1 80; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 13.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets are quiet and unchanged. On upper road the market was quoted at $1 05@1 10½. The Oil City market is quoted at $1@1 10. At Parkers there was nothing doing, the market 95@97½c for Union and 85c for United. The home refined market was 5¾c in bulk, and 10½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 07½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 05
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	95½
1,000 bbls, Parkers Union pipe	95
500 bbls, Parkers, United pipe	85

NEW YORK, December 13, closing 12.—Market firmer but quiet. Crude, in bulk, 5½c. Refined, 13½a13¾c for December; 14c for January; 14¼c bid for February. Cases 19a20c. Sales 10,000 bbls cases January at 18½c. Philadelphia quiet. Refined 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Market dull; S. W. 13½c; crude in barrels 10c; bulk 5c; cases 18c; sales January at 13½c. Futures—February 13¾c; March 14c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 13.—Market quiet and steady at 95c.

TITUSVILLE, December 13.—Nothing doing; spot, $1 05a1 07½.

PARKERS, December 13.—Market flooded out.

[By Atlantic and Pacific.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Refined 13c; crude 4¾, bbls; January 13½c; February 13¾c; March 14¼c; April 14¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 12, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,033
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
Citizens Refining Co.	Tack Bros, Phila	339
Citizens Refining Co.	Emil Schaulk, Phila	165
Total		2,787

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,157
B S Duncan	Riverside O W	155
H & B	Penn O W	699
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	13
Jos Bushnell	National O W	545
Tack & M	Citizens O W	1,309
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,893
B S Duncan	American O W	944

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	1,157	National O W	545
Riverside O W	155	Citizens O W	1,309
Penn O W	699	Brilliant O W	1,893
Nonpareil O W	13	American O W	944
Total			8,039

Packing Statistics.

The receipts and shipments of hogs at Cincinnati from November 1 to December 11, inclusive, compare with same time last year as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Total receipts	428,121	306,383
Total shipments	52,916	41,088
Net supply	375,205	265,295

The approximate packing at the principal packing points in the West up to the latest mail dates, and estimated since, compares with corresponding date last year, and total packing winter season of 1872-73, as follows:

	To date 1873.	To date 1872.	Season 1872-3.
Cincinnati	350,000	265,000	626,305
Chicago	770,000	420,000	1,425,079
St. Louis	200,000	225,000	538,100
Louisville	180,000	175,000	302,246
Milwaukee	130,000	90,000	303,500
Indianapolis	150,000	75,000	196,317
	1,780,000	1,250,000	3,391,447

Total to corresponding time in 1871 at same place, 1,460,000.

Our Louisville correspondent reports weights 9 to 15 pounds lighter than last year; also, that the packers say the bulk of Kentucky hogs are received, and the crop believed to be short in Kentucky and Indiana.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

The whole number of Hogs packed in the West, for the winter seasons of 1849-50 to 1872-73, inclusive, as compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is as follows:

Years.	No. of Hogs.
1849-50	1,652,220
1850-51	1,332,867
1851-52	1,182,846
1852-53	2,201,110
1853-54	2,534,770
1854-55	2,124,404
1855-56	2,489,502
1856-57	1,818,468
1857-58	2,210,778
1858-59	2,465,552
1859-60	2,350,822
1860-61	2,155,702
1861-62	2,893,666
1862-63	4,069,520
1863-64	3,261,105
1864-65	2,422,779
1865-66	1,785,955
1866-67	2,490,791
1867-68	2,781,084
1868-69	2,499,873
1869-70	2,635,312
1870-71	3,695,251
1871-72	4,831,558
1872-73	5,410,314

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 13.—Cotton firmer at 13½a14c. Flour unchanged. Corn higher at 70c. Oats higher at 55c. Eggs quiet at 30c. Lard stiffer at 8¾a9¼c. Pork scarce at $16. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib 6¾a7½c. Hay quiet.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 13.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 55a1 57. Corn firm at 70a72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 10.—American Pig—During the past two weeks there have been sales estimated as high as 40,000 tons, but the last three or four days have been very quiet. We believe it is pretty safe to say that all the saleable iron on the Lehigh has been sold, and the bulk of the purchases have been made by consumers who have the means to avail themselves of the low prices offering for cash. Most of the iron sold lately has been for cash, and the iron companies have been greatly strengthened thereby, and their views are therefore higher, though there are still weak holders. No. 2 Foundry has been largely taken by the pipe makers, to whom the low price of iron brought orders, and they, of course, bought to cover their contracts. This grade of iron is therefore scarce. There is little No. 1 foundry left on makers' hands. A person who is well informed estimates that the production of pig iron in this country will be 600,000 tons less in the year beginning last October than in the year preceding, for the reason that half the furnaces in the country are out of blast, and it will take two months at least to get them in blast again. In the present state of the market it is impossible to quote prices definitely. Many of the companies are quoting $35 for No. 1 foundry while it is known that others would accept $32, or, probably, less. We therefore quote $32a35. Some makers are very firm on No. 2 foundry, which we quote $30a33 Gray Forge is held at $26a27 at works.

Scotch Pig.—There is very little Scotch iron here, and but little demand for it, the difference in price between it and American No. 1 being too great to encourage its use. We quote without change: Glengarnock, $42; Gartsherrie $48; Coltness, $45a46. There is no Eglinton here. In the absence of sales these prices may be considered altogether nominal. Liverpool letters dated the 27th and 28th ult. report that coals in London had declined seven per cent. within a month, and there seemed to be a prospect of a gradual decline, in which case iron must fall, although there might be a struggle to maintain the price. The number of furnaces in Scotland this year is 122, against 127 last year. The quantity of Scotch iron in store on the 28th ult., was 35,871 tons, against 129,841 in 1872. The difference is, in part at least, explained by the makers keeping iron on the furnace banks, when they formerly sent it into store to raise money; but now that they are rich and able to hold, there is not so much iron going into store.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

December 13.—During last week some considerable sales of pig iron were made. The exact quality is not known, but it is supposed to be about 20,000 tons of all grades at low prices. This caused many makers to increase their prices, while exaggerated rumors of still greater sales were set afloat. Of the above named quality fully one-half was bought on speculation. Until confidence is fully restored, a substantial advance in prices can hardly be looked for. Should large speculative purchases be made, in addition to those already made, it would tend to put furnaces which are now out of blast into operation again, thereby depressing any advance that may have been established. As the money market becomes easier there is a more buoyant feeling in business, but it has not as yet given any substantial evidence of increased consumption of pig iron, although the out-look is more encouraging.

American No. 1, Foundry Pig	$33 00@34 00
" No. 2, "	30 00@32 00
" No. 3, Forge	26 00@29 00
" No. 4, White and Mottled	20 00@24 00
Scotch Pig	40 00@41 00
Old Rails	40 00@42 00
No 1, Wrought Scrap, (ex. ship) cur	35 00
American Refined Bar	3@3 3c
" Common	65 00@66 00
" Rails, at mill	63 00@65 00

Prices of Pig Iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" Valleys.

Foundry, No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	$33 00@— —
" No. 1 B, "	29 00@— —
Gray Forge Neutral, "	26 00@— —
Mottled Neutral, "	23 00@— —
White Neutral, "	21 00@— —
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	28 00@— —
Mottled Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	26 00@— —
White Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	25 00@— —

—Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

BALTIMORE.

December 13.—The market for American Anthracite Pig continues dull, and we have no movement of importance to advise. Prices are nominally unchanged, and we quote No. 1 at $35; No. 2, $32a33, and No. 3 at $28a30 ₩ ton, with small sales to local founders at these figures. Scotch Pig is also dull, with a moderate supply of Eglinton, which is selling slowly at $40 ₩ ton from yard. Large sales of American were reported at New York at the close of last week, but the market there is again quiet. No. 1 is quoted at $32@34. Holders are not pressing their stocks, but buyers are not disposed to enter the market, except at lower figures. There is a sale of 250 tons "Glengarnock" Scotch Pig reported, part at $42 25, beyond which the business is confined to small lots from yard as needed by consumers.—*American.*

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hull & Co.]

CINCINNATI, December 15.—There has been considerable activity during the past week in Foundry Irons, a number of buyers taking advantage of the low cash prices at which some lots have been offered. Some time sales have been made at figures slightly below quotations.

Choice brands of Hanging Rock charcoal irons are still held firm at quoted prices, but with few sales.

Philadelphia Hop Market.

December 13.—Hops have been in better request, buyers being more disposed to meet views of holders. It is a noticeable fact that with a heavy decline in poor grades, prime qualities have receded less and more gradually, and may now be quoted at 40@45c, as to quality, with higher figures upon short credit. As brewers are about manufacturing "stock," an increased activity may be looked for in the next thirty days. We quote market fairly active, as follows:

New Yorks, 1873's	.30@47c	Old Olds, '70, '69, '68's	8@15
Easterns, "	.30@42c	P't Bavari'ns, '73's	.30@35c
Westerns, "	.30@45c	English, 1873's	.35@40c
Yearlings, 1872's	.20@30c	Californ's, 1873's	.40@45c
Olds, 1869's, 1872's	—@—c	Belgians, 1873's	—@—c

—*Price Current.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 13, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced: No. 1 spring, $1 17; No 2, $1 15¼ cash or seller December, $1 16¼ seller January, $1 19 seller February; No 3, $1 08; rejected, $1 05. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 53c cash or seller December, 53½a53¾c seller January, 54½c seller February; rejected, 51a52c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 39c cash; 39½c seller January. Rye dull and lower; No 1, 78a79c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall No 2, $1 40; No 3, $1 03.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $15 50. Lard steady at 8½c. Bulk meats active; shoulders, 4½c; short rib, 6¾a6⅞c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 5c; hams, 7a8¼c; short rib middles nominal at 6¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $5 85a6 35.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 93c bid; no sales.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13—Cotton—Demand good and prices firm; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½a15¼c; low middling to strict low middling 15¾a15⅞c; middling to strict middling 16¼a17c; good middling 17¼a17⅞c. Receipts 6,591 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,006 bales, continent 1,705 bales; stock 167,863 bales; unsold 72,700 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 13.—Market firm and demand good; good ordinary 13½c; ordinary 12½c. Net receipts 3,723 bales; exports—coastwise 259 bales; sales 3,400 bales; stock 67,992 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 13.—Market steady; middlings 15a16½c; low middlings 14¾c; strict good ordinary 14½c. Net receipts, 3,403 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,761 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 13.—Market quiet; middlings 15½c; low middlings 14¾a15c; strict good ordinary 14a14½c. Net receipts, 2,725 bales; exports coastwise, 1,910 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 43,662 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 13.—Market firm and strong; middlings 15½c. Net receipts, 4,693 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,387 bales; sales, 2,333 bales; stock, 109,676 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 13—Cotton in good request at 16¾c. Flour less doing; receipts 15,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $5 85a6 30; common to good $6 90a7 10; good to choice, $7 65a8 65; St. Louis $7 10a11 00. Whisky firmer at 97½a98c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring $1 55a1 56; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 60; winter red western, $1 59a1 62. Rye firm at $1 10. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed afloat, 80c; inferior mixed in store, 77c. Oats firm; mixed western, 57a58c; white, 58½a59c. Leather steady at 27½a30c. Wool firm; double extra Ohio 50a56c. Coffee quiet at 22½a25c. Groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 5¾a6½c; refined 13½c. Pork $16 00a16 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady at 7½c. Lard firmer at 8⅝a8¾c. Butter firm at 24a26c. Cheese quiet at 13¾a14c. Metals manufactured—Copper steady; ingot lake less active at 21½a25c cash and all December. Pig Iron—Scotch dull at $30 00a46 00; American quiet at $29 00a34 00. Bar quiet and unchanged. Russia sheet quiet at 17a17½c gold. Nails unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, December 13.—Although there is some abatement in the excitement in the wool market, yet the recent advance in prices are fully sustained. Total sales this week reached 2,207,600 pounds, of which 1,845,100 were domestic. In Ohio and Pennsylvania some sales have been made at 50c. Transactions in fine fleeces during the week include 377,000 pounds Ohio and Pennsylvania mostly at 51a55c; double extra sold at 52a55c, the latter price is now the current rate for desirable lots of this description. It is believed that about three quarters of the clip of fine fleeces have already passed into the hands of manufacturers. Very little has been done in delaine and combing fleeces, but pulled wool is in demand with firm feeling; sales Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium extra, double and treble extra at 49a55c; Michigan No 1 and extra 47½a51c; western, Wisconsin, New York, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire 43a50c; washed western, Texas and southern 24a38c; delaine 53a55c; choice tub 54c; scoured 60ca$1 05; noils 29a75c.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Number of hogs packed here to date, 796,197, against 429,436 same time last year. The *Commercial Bulletin* of to-day says: Very little definite information has been received during the week in reference to the packing of the West. Receipts of hogs continue quite large at all principal packing points, and packers have transacted a large business, notwithstanding enhanced values. It may be considered, to estimate the aggregate packing of the West to date, at 3,000,000 hogs, or 55 per cent. of the total slaughter of last season.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK December 13.—Business was restricted to-day by the unfavorable weather, which rendered the trade movement slow. The market for cotton goods steady and strong at current prices; brown and bleached cottons and corset jeans selling well in first hands. Cotton flannels, denims and paper cambrics in steady request and firm. Heavy cassimeres in demand at reduced prices, and country clothiers operating in spring makes.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 13—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour steady at $7 00a7 25. Wheat quiet at $1 38a1 47. Oats firmer at 40a48c. Corn firm at 58c. Barley firmer at $1 25a1 50. Pork steady at $15 50. Lard steady at 8½a8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5¾a6c; clear rib 6¾a7c; clear, 7a7½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¾a7c; clear rib 7½c; clear 8c. Hogs firm at $4 50a5 25. Whisky strong at 92c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Cattle—receipts 660. Market very quiet and prices nominally unchanged; shipments 769.

Hogs—Receipts 19,419. Market active, firm and higher; all sold at range $4 80a5 15; mostly $4 90a5 00; shipments 6,865.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19¾; No. 2, $1 15¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 66c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 79c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1. $1 40.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 13.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declining; amber Michigan $1 47, seller January $1 50, seller February $1 53; No 2 red, $1 44; No 2 $1 29; Corn—dull and declined; high mixed, cash and January 59c, seller February 44c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 44½a44¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Flour in moderate demand at $4 50a5 50. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 55a1 57. Rye firm at 90c. Corn in fair demand at 77c. Oats in good demand; white 56a58c; mixed 50a54c. Crude petroleum 10c; refined 13½c. Whisky held at 95c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—Hay dull; choice $23. New mess pork firm at $15. Whisky scarce; Louisiana 97a98c; Cincinnati $1 02. Others unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¼.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1873.

MONEY

closed up easy at 5a6 per cent. for foreign exchange, and closed firm at 108½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 109½ for sight.

GOLD

closed at 110¼, after selling at 109¾. The market was strengthened on cable advices that Germany had demanded satisfaction from Spain for vessels recently captured. The rates paid for currency were 6, 7, 5 and 4 per cent., and for borrowing flat. Treasury operations for the week at New York office included the disbursement of $1,240,000 and the receipt of $1,712,900 for customs. Specie shipment for the same time $713,206, principally in silver bars. Imports of dry goods $614,466; merchandise $3,903,703.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $3,002,500 in legal reserve. The banks now hold over $10,000,000 above the twenty-five per cent. required by law.

Loans increase	$2,147,100
Specie increase	1,160,900
Deposits increase	8,038,900
Legal tenders increase	3,846,600
Circulation decrease	18,900

GOVERNMENTS

strong and dull.

U. S. coupons, 1881	19	5-20's, '67	18⅝
5-20's, '62	12¾	5-20's, '68	18⅝
5-20's, '64	15	New 5's	11⅝
5-20's, '65	18⅝	10-40 's	11⅝
5-20's, '65, new	19⅝	Currency 6's	13

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	92½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	79	North Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	25
Virginia, new	40		

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak early in the day on a small volume of business, but in the afternoon there was more activity and speculation was strong in the entire list at an advance of from ½ to 1½ per cent. The special features were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwest, St. Paul, Wabash, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. The closing quotations were generally the highest made.

Canton	14	St. Paul preferred	63¼
W. U. Tel. Co.	73¼	Wabash	52¼
Quicksilver	27½	Do preferred	70
Adams Express Co.	89	Fort Wayne	89
Wells, Fargo & Co.	71½	Terre Haute	6¼
American Express	58	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	68	Chicago & Alton	98¼
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Do preferred	103
N. Y. Central	95¼	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅞
Erie	43¼	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	72
Erie preferred	69	Bur. & Quincy	91
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	75¾
Harlem, preferred	120	Panama	26½
Michigan Central	74½	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh	82	Union Pacific	31⅞
N. W. C.	55½	Central Pacific	94¼
Do preferred	69⅞	Union	84
Rock Island	99	Hartford & Erie	2⅜
N. J. Central	72	Del. Lack	100
St. Paul	40¾	Banker's bills	8⅜

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.—Cotton firmer at 15c. Hogs held at $5 10a5 25. Provisions steady. Pork held at $15a15 50. Bulk shoulders 5¾a6c; clear rib 7a7½c; clear 7¾a7¾c. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 50a53c. Oats firm at 42a45c. Whisky 91a92c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Russia	December 17	Liverpool.
Wyoming	December 17	Liverpool.
Castalia	December 17	Glasgow.
Tharungia	December 18	Hamburg.
Hecla	December 20	Liverpool.
City of New York	December 20	Liverpool.
Adriatic	December 20	Liverpool.
Spain	December 20	Liverpool.
Anglia	December 20	Glasgow.
Java	December 24	Liverpool.
Idaho	December 24	Liverpool.
Trinucria	December 24	Glasgow.
Great Western	December 24	Bristol.
Pommerania	December 25	Hamburg.
Parthia	December 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	December 27	Liverpool.
Georgia	December 27	Liverpool.
Europe	December 27	France.
Baltic	December 27	Liverpool.
California	December 27	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 31	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Canadian	December 24	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Vanderland	December 22	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	December 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 14, 1873.

River thirty-seven feet ten inches and rising slowly. Departed—Exchange, for Pittsburgh, 10 A. M; Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 1 P. M. Clear and cool.

East Brady, Pa.

EAST BRADY'S, PA., December 13—1 P. M. River about twenty feet, and rising at the rate of five inches per hour. Parker's is said to be flooded. No trains running from here either way. Road reported sliding.

LATER, 2 P. M.—A raft containing seven hundred logs just passing. Look out for them.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA twenty-four feet six inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY twenty-five feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated twenty-four feet six inches and falling. The highest point reached was twenty-five feet six inches at about 10 A. M. The weather was pleasant during the day and hundreds of citizens could be seen traveling along the wharves taking a look at the big Monongahela and the swift Allegheny.

THE present rise in our rivers is the highest since 1852.

NAVIGATION was suspended on Saturday. It will be resumed to-day or to-morrow.

JOHN Robinson's circus is on the C. B. Church, coming up the river. Texas was too hot for him.

THE towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis and will have dispatch.

IT is reported that two flatboats are sunk at the head of Island No. 16. Names and cargoes unknown.

THE Crescent City took into New Orleans from St. Louis and Cairo 19,910 packages freight, and 26,465 bushels bulk corn.

THE mammoth steamer Paragon, Captain Darragh, is receiving for New Orleans and will leave during the present week.

SO FAR as we could learn last evening the coal men on the Monongahela experienced but trifling loss by the flood in the Monongahela.

THE wrecking boat T. F. Eckert recovered about 300 tons of freight from the sunken steamer Alaska, which is about three-fourths of her cargo.

ON Monday morning the Robt. E. Lee arrived at New Orleans with the largest trip of the season. She had 7,024 bales of cotton and 2,000 sacks of seed.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is due this morning from Zanesville. She is announced for a return trip on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

THE George C. Wolff and the Fontenelle, both rebuilt, are now ready for business. Captain M. H. Crapster will command the former and Capt. John Nora the latter.

THE steamer Andes, Captain Muhleman, leaves Bellair on Tuesday for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is an A No. 1 boat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

WHILE securing a barge, at Cairo, Thursday, N. P. Wistartman, of the towboat Charles Brown, slipped and fell into it, breaking an arm and shoulder-blade. He received medical attention, and is on board the Brown coming up the river.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ, it is reported, is about to contract at Pittsburgh for one or two new steamers to be constructed similar to the Henry C. Yaeger, and to be supplied with Hartupee's engines. One to be ready for next spring's business.

DURING November the collection of wharfage at Evansville amounted to $913 65, and during the past year the collections amounted to $7,629 47. Of this amount $1,120 71 has been expended in improving the condition of the city's portion of the wharf.

A RAFTSMAN died on the Ben Franklin last Saturday night in a drunken fit, and was buried on Sunday at Craighead Point. He had no effects, and a comrade who was with him said he had no relations or friends that he knew of. The name of the unfortunate was given as John Allen.

ON account of the high water on Saturday it was impossible to transact any business on the landing. The Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, has deferred her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville until Tuesday at 3 P. M. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

LOUISVILLE.—The "Courier-Journal" on the situation: The river here continues to rise slowly, with twelve feet in the canal, ten feet in the pass down the Indian chute and eight feet on the rocks. There will be plenty of water on the falls for several days to come for ascending boats. Weather very warm, with occasional showers through the day.

THE St. Louis "Globe" says: "The sale of the Dexter did not stick, Mr. Frazier, of Cincinnati, not having the required amount of stamps on or about his person. The judge ordered her to be sold Saturday next at 12 M. Parties who desires to buy this fine steamer will please have the greenbacks or certified checks about their clothes when bidding. Peter Funks have played out?"

LAST Wednesday, during the storm, a produce boat belonging to the Gilland Brothers, of Derby, Ind., while lying at the bank just below the mouth of Pigeon creek, was struck by lightning, which knocked a hole in her side seven feet long and four feet wide, eight inches above the water. Two of the men on the boat were knocked down and another badley stunned by the explosion. Some baled hay in the boat was badly scorched, but was not set on fire.

THE Peoria "Transcript" of the 9th says: River men are delighted at the sudden rise of the river. Yesterday moring the stream commenced encroaching on its banks, and before two hours showed more than two feet above low-water mark, with its upward tendency in full swing. Farm creek, of course, became a rampageous stream, acting for all the world as if it was of some use in the world, and not an obnoxious bridge destroying, lake marring brawler.

THE Marietta "Times" of the 4th gives the following result of a very important suit: "The suit brought last March against the owners of the steamers Emma Graham by a colored man named William Barnett for $10,000 damages, for, as he alleged, refusing to permit him to eat breakfast at the table with white folks, was tried before the Common Pleas Court on Tuesday. The jury bound up Barnett's bruised, broken and lacerated feelings by awarding him one dollar damages."

THE Cairo *Bulletin* of Wednesday says: "Heavy drift passed the city yesterday, and among it was noticed portions of the cabin of a steamboat, thought to be that of the Henry Probasco, which has resisted the waves so long on the rocks of the Grand chain. During night before last ten or twelve empty coal flats and barges belonging to W. H. Brown, moored in the bend above the city, were broken loose by drift and floated off down the river. The Charlie Brown and one of the tugs were out after them yesterday."

THE Muscatine "Journal" December 8, says: The channel is again almost clear of ice, and the chances of it freezing over soon seem further off than ever since winter set in. There was another very sudden decline in the river, Saturday, the water falling eight inches in a few hours. The stage at evening was two feet three inches. A gorge formed near the head of the rapids probably. Eight steamboats are laid up at Clinton. They are the Artemus Lamb, Chancy Lamb, Abner Gile and Emma (all raftboats owned and operated by Lamb and Sons), the Lyons City ferry, the Clinton City ferry, the Stillwater, Minnie and the Hadley.

THE following are the ruling rates from Evansville by river to

	New Orleans	Memphis.
Flour, ₩ bbl	$ 40	$ 30
Pork, ₩ bbl	90	60
Whisky, ₩ bbl	1 00	75
Corn and oats, ₩ 100 lbs	25	15
Bacon and lard, ₩ 100 lbs	25	20
Hay, ₩ 100 lbs	40	25
Chickens	70	50
Turkeys	1 40	1 00
Horses	8 00	7 00
Mules	6 50	6 00
Hogs	1 50	1 25
Sheep	1 25	1 00

Vicksburg same as New Orleans.

Outside landings 5c ₩ 100 lbs, and 10c ₩ bbl special.

THE Vicksburg "Herald" of the 9th says; The United States snagboat S. H. Long came down to the landing to lay in supplies, clean out her boilers, etc. She has been doing yeoman service in cleaning out the river between here and Memphis. Capt. Hurley says he has pulled 98 snags out of the channel between here and the Bluff City, and has about 150 more to pull out of the sand bars and along either side of the river, that are otherwise liable at any time to drift into the channel. He cleared out the chute at Paw Paw Island so thoroughly that it is now open for the passage of boats, and this is the last work he has done. He leaves the wharf at daylight this morning, and goes back up the river to proceed with his work.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: The following figures tend to show the great saving of fuel by the use of the patent steam condenser now in operation on the Natchez. The statements are for three trips, and are taken from the fuel books of the boats:

Steamer Natchez, New Orleans to Vicksburg and return	$1,214 50
Steamer Natchez, New Orleans to Vicksburg and return	1,092 76
Steamer Natchez, New Orleans to Vicksburg and return	1,076 25
Total	$3,413 50
Steamer Frank Pargoud, New Orleans to Greenville and return	$1,934 50
Steamer Frank Pargoud, New Orleans to Greenville and return	1,923 33
Steamer Frank Pargoud, New Orleans to Greenville and return	1,822 10—$5,679 93
Difference in favor of steamer Natchez	$2,266 43

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

O H Allerton, 1 car hay; Wolf, Lane & Co, lot merchandise; A Moore & Co, 3 bbls whisky; Ripley & Co, 4 bbls glassware; Johnston & Co, 25 bxs soap, 90 doz brooms; Evans & Co, 3 bbls chimneys; Arbuckle & Co, 25 bxs pipes; J Fullerton & Son, 25 do do; J M Nicols & Co, 10 do do; F Hare & Bro, 6 bales runners; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bbls apples; Mills & C, 17 tubs lard, 1 car lime; W P Townsend, 1 keg rivets; Loh & Coolly, 7 kegs lard; Head, Carson & Co, 8 bxs cheese; Reid & Co, 3 bxs tallow; W J Steel & Co, 6 bbls apples; J P Dean, 1 bx axes; S Ewart & Co, 64 sks oats; Arbuthnot & S, 1 bx flannels; Aiken, W & P, 84 bbls sourkrout; A Weitz, 62 g hides, 6 bbls tallow; J Callery, 66 d hides S P Shriver & Co, 1 bbl butter; F H Seghmyer & Co, bbls flour; Eclipse Lub O W, 50 bbls tub oil.

PER ELEVATOR.—Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; D Wallace, 2 cars wheat; W J Meek, 1 car rye.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Spencer, McKay & Co, 176 sacks barley, 20 sacks barley, 1 car barley in sacks; S Lindsay, Jr & Co, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co, 31 bbls c meal; W. Miller, 1 car scrap iron; Spencer, McKay & Co, 190 sks barley; Walker, Cooper & Co, 6 trcs hams; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 1 trc sausage, 10 trcs hams; F M Liggett, 25 green hides; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W C Grooms, 12 bales b corn; Hazard Powder Co, 84 empty powder kegs; Lang & McKallip, 70 bbls cement; R Owens, 2 trcs shlds, 3 trcs sausage; Schneiback & Heyl, 1 car oats in sacks; Van Gorder & Shephard, 5 bbls d peaches; D McMillan & Co, 1 car oats; Jas McFadyean, 7 bbls g apples.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Beggs S & Co, 1 car tar; W J McMasters, 1 car lumber; Phillips N & Co, 1 car pig iron; Keystone B Co, 1 car clay; J T Keller, 8 iron sewers, 2 boxes irons; E Fox & Co, 7 bbls eggs; L G Gruff, 121 sacks potatoes; S B Shriver, 66 mt box; P P N & Co, 37 bdls paper; Bricker & Son, 22 bbls allspice; Keil & R, 1 car oats; N G Miller, 1 car oats; V M & Co, 4 dressed hogs; C W Warmcastle, 1 car oil bbls; J Rose, 61 sacks wheat, 25 sacks oats; Head C & Co, 51 pkgs

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 8 cars limestone; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 11 cars limestone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co. 2 cars limestone; Sable Coal Co, 23 cars coal; N T & C G Coal Co, 41 cars coal; Armstrong, Dickson & Co, 42 cars coal; Keystone Bridge Co, 1 car wood; Water Commissioners, 3 cars stone; W J Baughman, 1 car lime; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 car acid; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 4 cars cinder; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 1 car cinder; G Kane, 8 green hides; William Hoffman, 2 hogs; George Ober, 15 bbls grape sugar.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6	Zug & Co., m	4
J W Porter, m	18	Reese, G & Co, m	1
J Reamer, m	3	Pittsburgh Lock Wks	1
Total			29

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wilson, G & Co, o	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	5
Zug & Co, o	11	Zug & Co, p i	3
S B & Co, o	3	Reese, G & Co, p. i	2
Total			17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, b	1	Lindsay & McC	1
Total			2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, D & Co, m	1	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Total			2

ROOFING.

ROOFING!

Gravel Roofing

Applied Promptly either in City or Country

Roofing Materials

Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,

ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!

Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS

AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, P

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 11, 1873.

NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 18th inst., inclusive,

For Building a New Wooden Bridge

Over Bull Creek, near Batholic's, in Fawn Township.

Plans and Specifications can be seen in the office of the County Engineer.

HENRY WARNER, Controller.

Per HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk.

To Boiler Manufacturers.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners until the 22D DAY OF DECEMBER, at 4 P. M.,

For the Building of Eight Batteries of Steam Boilers, Drums, &c.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as may serve the interests of the city.

Plans and specifications can be had at the office of

JOSEPH L. LOWRY,

Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Building.

WM. HOLMES.......: JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1862.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.......President.

R. W. MACKEY.......Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.......Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

CAPITAL.......$200,000

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.

D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.

W. H. SMITH, Cashier.

WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

Directors.

J. D. Strous, C. Deitrich, Danl. Daub, Wm. Rowbottom, D. W. Riggs, M. D., Thomas Jones, Jr., Jas. A. Thompson, Gus. Langenheim, Isaac Stewart, Esq.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET,

(CORNER SECOND).

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.

We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.

A. BRADLEY.......President

W. VANKIRK.......Vice President

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.......Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wiese, Leonhard Walter, Sen., Jacob Kopp, Joseph Lautner, George Aber, Hugh McNeill, Damas Lutz, C. W. Auschutz, Theo. F. Straub.

A. WIESE, President.

L. WALTER, Vice President.

JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.......$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.

H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Dominick Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, James Callery, Thomas Barnes, Charles Maginn, Theo. F. Tack, Terrence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. S. Adams, R. J. Grace, P. Le Goullon.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner Seventh Ave. and Smithfield St.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Capital - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLAND, President.

SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.

AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.

President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.

Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK Of Pittsburgh.

Capital.......$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA

TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, R. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman.

Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.......$100,000

PRIVILEGE.......$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.

Collections and Returns promptly made.

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President—HENRY LAMBERT.

Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.

Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock

IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

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N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Execute orders for

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

Allow 4 per cent. interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,

305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, John Kelly, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James McLain, R. Darlington, Matthew Mawhinney, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

MAITLAND, AUDENRIED & CO.,

BANKERS,

N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU WANT TO

INVEST YOUR MONEY

SAFELY

IN

Good Securities,

PAYING YOU A

GOOD INTEREST,

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

Luther S. Kauffman,

BROKER,

No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION ONLY.

If you want to Sell Mortgages, Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, Railway Bonds, Commercial Paper, or any other

MARKETABLE SECURITY,

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

Luther S. Kauffman

BROKER,

96 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.......Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.......Commander.

Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.......Captain

Will leave as above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.......Commander.

W. J. G. ANDERSON.......Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Also taking Freight and Passengers for all way points, and taking reshipping Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.

TUESDAY, December 16—3 P. M.

THE STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.......Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 17th INST.

THE STEAMER

Wild Duck and Barges,

C. F. ADAMS.......Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

Will give through receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and all points.

For Freight only apply to

GHRIEST & MACKEY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans Direct.

THURSDAY, December 18—at 5 P. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT "A No. 1" Freight Steamer

PARAGON,

JOHN J. DARRAGH.......Master.

JAS. REES, Jr.......Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For further information apply on board, or to

GHRIEST & MACKAY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

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Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 118 SMITHFIELD St. Pittsburgh.

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor House

22 DIAMOND.

PITTSBURGH.

A SAVING OF FULL TEN PER CENT TO CONSUMERS.

Best Roasted Coffee	28 cts
German Dinner Coffee	20 cts
French Breakfast Coffee	18 cts
Corn Starch	10 cts
Satin Gloss Starch	10 cts
5 lbs Oat Meal for	25 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 ct
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
Cheese	12 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
Flour, per sack	1 70

The only store in the Diamond keeping open every night until 9 o'clock.

CALL AND SEE.

Jesse Inghram.

MANUFACTURERS.

To Coal Operators

WE MANUFACTURE AND KEEP IN STOCK

FLAT RAIL,

Punched and Counter Sunk, all sizes.

FLAT RAIL SPIKES,

PIT CAR BOLTS,

NUTS and WASHERS

BEST QUALITY

Assorted Iron!

FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE.

Orders Filled Promptly.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

91 and 92

WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of Acknowledged SUPERIOR QUALITY, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins's Patent Double Spiral Pinions

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO

Fulton Foundry.

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS

Blast Furnace Engines

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

ORE PULVERIZERS

OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

MANSFIELD & Co. Pittsburgh Pa.

MANSFIELD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES

Anti-Friction Metals.

Also Journal Bearings of

DISMAN'S PATENT SILICATED COPPER

The Most Durable Composition now in use for any kind of Machine Boxes or Bearings.

No. 13 SECOND AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO

PATENT SEMI-STEEL, and CAST IRON

CHILL ROLLS.

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gas Pipe,

MALEABLE FITTINGS,

POWELL'S STAR GLOBE VALVES

Send for wholesale price list.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,

68 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Pennsylvania Iron Works

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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CITY MATTERS

To Agents of the Commercial.

The banks of this city having resolved not to receive country sight checks or drafts from depositors or correspondents at par, agents of the COMMERCIAL, in making remittances, will please do so with drafts on Pittsburgh or New York, money orders, or by registered letters.

Benefit of the Poor.

The Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society will give a supper at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, December 18th, for the benefit of the poor. Tickets, fifty cents. Donations may be sent to the hall up to six o'clock of that evening. Those who are compelled to sup away from home, and others who can, should attend and help the good cause.

Fell from a Housetop.

At the fire on Twelfth street yesterday evening, George Shrodes, while attempting to break in the dormer-window of the house where the flames were discovered, slipped and fell to the pavement below. In the fall he grasped the water-trough, but was unable to hold on to it. This, however, most probably saved his life, as he fell upon his side. He suffered the breaking of his right arm.

Man Killed in Allegheny.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon a shocking accident occurred on the railroad crossing, at Anderson street, Allegheny, resulting in the instant death of Mr. David McKinney. Deceased, who was about fifty years of age, resided in Goodrich street, near River avenue, and at the time of his death was returning from church. He was walking on the south track, and seeing an empty train coming on the other track, attempted to pass ahead of it. He was not quick enough, and the engine struck him. The locomotive and two cars passed over him, mutilating the body in a horrible manner. It is believed that the engineer, Mr. Minnemeyer, is in no way to blame. Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest this evening.

Fire on Twelfth Street.

Shortly before twelve o'clock yesterday morning several little boys discovered fire on the roof of Mr. R. W. King's two story brick house, No. 69 Twelfth street, near Liberty, occupied by a widow named Mrs. Alice Smith. The alarm was struck, and the firemen promptly appeared and quickly extinguished the flames.

One side of the roof and the attic floor were consumed. All the clothing, except that which they wore at the time, of Mrs. Smith and her two daughters, was burnt, as was also the old lady's pocket book, which contained two hundred and five dollars and a number of receipts. Mr. Felix O'Neil, who boarded with the family, also lost his pocket book and its contents. Some of the furniture and bedding was destroyed by the fire, but the principal damage was by water. The damage to the building is estimated at about $300, which is covered by insurance.

The fire was supposed to have been communicated from the flue to the clothing hanging against it.

Newspaper Men Attacked.

Mr. R. C. Elliott, who had been charged in the *Evening Leader* with swindling the city in connection with contracts for hose for the Fire Department, made an attack upon Mr. John W. Pittock, one of the proprietors of that paper, in the rotunda of Municipal Hall, Saturday evening. Mr. Elliott seized Mr. Pittock by the throat, and, it was thought, meant to strike him; but several persons interfered, and the assault ended. Several of Mr. Elliott's friends were present, and in language more emphatic than elegant, denounced Mr. Pittock, and also Mr. John N. Hazlett, for having written and published the obnoxious article. Mr. Elliott seized Mr. Hazlett, but the latter ordered him to stand back, at the same time stating that he was not the author of the article. The "spat" ended here. Mr. Pittock subsequently appeared before Alderman McMasters, and entered suit against Robert C. Elliott for assault and battery, and against Messrs. F. M. Magee and Thomas Gillespie as accessories. They gave bail to answer a hearing on Thursday afternoon next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron begins an engagement at the Opera House to-night in "Across the Continent." Mr. Byron has hosts of friends in this city who will be delighted to welcome him back and enjoy his presentations of the startlingly sensational drama. We look for full houses and enthusiastic audiences.

Library Hall.

Lovers of minstrelsy will bear in mind that Happy Cal. Wagner and his troupe will give four entertainments at Library Hall, commencing this evening. Nearly everybody knows Wagner as one of the jolliest performers on the minstrel stage; and he is backed up by a score of people such as Bruce, and Price, and Murphy, and Green, and Hurley, and Sadler. They will offer no hackneyed jokes and threadbare "gags," but give their patrons a season of fresh and sparkling *mots*, with songs, dances and burlesques, in which the leading men and occurrences of the day are hit off. Go early if you would find seats vacant. Better still, engage them in advance at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties.

E. D. Davies, who occupies among ventriloquists the relative place filled by Barnum among showmen, will make his first appearance at this favorite theater this evening. Mr. Davies is already well known here, and those who have seen him once will need no urging to go again. The Victorelli family, three persons, Miss Annie Braddon, vocalist, and St. George and Gibbons, song-and-dance-men, are also new people, specially engaged for this week. The Kline brothers and other popular performers remain. Matinees will be given on Wednesday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences in the Quarter Sessions.

On Saturday, Judge Sterrett imposed sentences in the following cases:

JOHN MURPHY,

for shooting police officer Speedy, while under arrest for riot, was sentenced to six years and six months in the penitentiary. The judge remarked that the prisoner was fortunate in being sentenced for a murderous assault rather than for murder.

"CAL" MCQUISTON,

was sentenced on two charges—perjury and keeping a bawdy house. For the first named offense, two years; and for the latter, six months in the work-house. She was one of the Starkey crew, on the boat upon which young Wright is supposed to have lost his life.

D. I. K. RINE

was called for sentence, having been convicted of the larceny of $90 from Fawcett & Cooper's store, Diamond street. He was sent to the Workhouse for two years.

THOMAS COYNE,

The young Irishman who shot his wife, a few weeks ago, in his house on Fifth avenue, opposite the Court House, was sentenced to three years and six months in the penitentiary. His wife plead for him in mitigation of sentence, alleging that he was not in his right mind when he shot her.

HORITY AND FLEMING,

who refused to assits a police officer in making an arrest, after having been called upon to do so, were sentenced. The judge remarked that this was the first case of the kind, and it would be well for citizens to remember that there is a law requiring their assistance when called. He did not propose to inflict a severe sentence. Hority was fined $25 and costs, and Fleming $5 and costs.

SURETY CASES.

Thomas Connelly, for larceny of overcoats, eight months to the work-house. Peter Speeler, a boy, was ordered to be placed in the Reform School. Peter Herman, upon nine indictments, was sentenced to three years and three months in the work-house.

George T. Frazier, colored, was arraigned for seduction and fornication. He was sentenced to the work-house for eighteen months on the first charge, and ordered to pay the prosecutrix $5 a month for five years for the support of the child.

Patrick Holland and George Goggins, boys, convicted of larceny, were remanded until Saturday next, to give the Court time to examine into their past character.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

144. Clark vs. Hertz, et al.
159. Hand, Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
182. Blithe vs. Blume.
190. Schafer vs. Seivers.
191. Rhinehart vs. Charles.
192. Albrecht vs. Seivers.
196. Dunseath, Sr., vs. Splane, et al.
197. Waggoner vs. Nacy, et al.
198. Fox vs. Grant.
199. Hood, Bonbright & Co. vs. Liebler.
202. Payne vs. Patterson, et al.
203. Carrier vs. Real Estate Savings Bank.
204. Same vs. Same.

District Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

24. Burgwin vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
193. Chilcott et rex. vs. Johnston.
194. Same vs. Same.
196. Germania Savings Bank vs. Fawcett.
197. Same vs. Same.
203. Och vs. Homestead Bank.
11. Gilliland vs. Adams Express Co.
12. Western Insurance Co. vs. Dravo.
161. Gallagher vs. Baugh.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. Elliott Prosecutes the Editors of the Leader.

Saturday evening at eight o'clock, Alderman Humbert issued a warrant for the arrest of the editors of the *Leader*, on a charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Robert C. Elliott. The suit is based upon the article alleging that Mr. Elliot had defrauded the city in a contract for hose. The gentlemen accompanied the officer to 'Squire Humbert's office, where they waived a hearing, and the alderman held them in $5,000 bail, each, for their appearance at the December term of the Criminal Court, for trial. Mr. Trevor McClurg appeared and entered the necessary security for John I. Nevin and E. H. Nevin, Jr.; Mr. Henry Hays, ex-President of the Fire Commission, entered bail for Mr. Pittock, and Mr. Alex. McIlwaine entered security for R. P. Nevin.

The Missing Water Bonds.

Progress of the Investigation.

Statement of Joseph S. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer.

The Operations of Mr. Ross and Mr. Kennedy.

Something about Contracts and Contractors.

"TAMPERING WITH BIDS."

ROYALTY ON THE ENGINES.

Over-Estimate of Work

Trying to "Fix" a City Employee.

The Finance Committee of Councils, Col. Phillips presiding, resumed their sitting in the Select Council Chamber Saturday afternoon, and proceeded with the investigation into the affairs of the Water Commission. Following is the official report:

MR. LOWRY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Joseph L Lowry was duly sworn and testified as follows:

Q By Mr. Negley—State of any misconduct that you know of in the Water Commission or any of its officers under the Commission. A. I do not feel like answering a question put that way. Ask me any question direct and I will answer, but I do not feel like going over the town that way.

Q. Do you know of any misconduct of the Secretary of the Water Commission? A. Yes, sir; I know common rumor and probably something more.

Q. We do not want rumor, only what you know of your positive knowledge. A. I do not consider that a fair question either; ask me any question in regard to any act and I will answer it; put the question definitely and I will answer it.

Q. The officers of the Water Commission are elected for certain purposes; now I want to know if you know of any misconduct on the part of the late Secretary, Mr. Ross? A. What I might consider misconduct might not be considered as such by others. I do not think that a fair question.

Q. Well, any criminal misconduct? A. There are many things I did not approve of; but do not know that they were criminal, and I do not feel like answering that question.

Q. By Mr. Phillips—Tell us what you saw that was wrong? A I will not answer the question put in that way; I will answer any question put direct; I will answer in reference to any act.

Mr. Phillips—You are brought here to testify and are expected to answer every question put to you.

Mr. Lowry—I do not think that is a proper question.

Mr. Phillips—We want you to tell all you know about the Water Commission. We want to know what you know of the improper conduct of Mr. Ross or anybody else connected with it. A. I will answer any question in regard to any act.

Mr. Negley—We know you do not want to volunteer any statement. You are here under a subpoena—forced here against your will—and we want you to state any misconduct on the part of these parties you speak of; it is your duty to answer. A. I do not think such a question was put to any witness on this stand, and I will not answer until I am compelled to; I will answer for any act that occurred so far as possible whatever that may be.

Q Do you know of Mr. Ross placing any Water Extension bonds anywhere? A. No, sir, I do not, any more than from public rumor.

Q Did you know of any of the Water Commission placing any of these water bonds anywhere? A. No, sir, not until the rumor came out.

"RECEIVING MONEY."

Q. Do you know of Mr Ross receiving any money from any contract under the Water Commission? A. I do not know of my own knowledge that I do.

Q. Do you know of any other officer of the Water Commission, or any officer, receiving any money from contracts under the Water Commission? A. To my own knowledge I did not; I never saw them get any money, nor did I see Mr. Ross either.

Q. Have you heard any person speak of any of them receiving any money? A. I have, by several gentlemen.

Q Give us the names. A. Mr. Jas. Miller charged me, and I believe Mr. Ross, with getting money from the Committee; and I believe Mr. Kennedy, also.

Q. What Miller? A. Mr. James Miller, of the Atlas Works.

Q By Mr. Phillips—Well, did you get any? A. I got none.

Q Did the others? A. I do not know whether they did or not. I do not know that they did, and I do not know that they did not.

Q Were you offered any? A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. By Mr. Negley—Do you know of any money ordered to be paid to contractors before it was due them? A. I had an intimation of Mr. Kennedy giving an estimate before the work was finished.

Q. Who was it given to? A. Mr. Howard.

Q. When was that? A. About a month or so ago.

Q. You heard that? A. Yes, sir, I heard it.

Q. Do you know it of your own knowledge? A. No, sir.

Q. From whom did you hear that? A. I cannot say from whom I heard it; it was talked about the City Hall here.

Q. Who was this Howard? A. I am mistaken; it was Mr. William Smith.

Q. Do you refer to Mr. Smith of Smith & Son, the pipe men? A. Yes, sir.

Q Do you know of their raising estimates? A. No, sir

Q Or doubling on estimates? A. No, sir.

OVER ESTIMATES.

Q. Do you know of them giving estimates for more work than was really done? A. I do not understand you.

Mr. Negley—Perhaps I may not be plain. I do not understand that kind of business myself.

Q By Mr. Phillips—Do you know of any that was over estimated? A. I believe I gave some over-estimates myself.

Q. Please state what they were? It was in reference to Mr. Douglass's work; it was but a small amount; I believed at the time and I believe since that it was an over-estimate; I got a gentleman to measure the work and I was compelled to go for a time by his measurement; as soon as I found my impression was correct I did not have him any more.

Q. Who was that gentleman? A. Mr. Green. Mr. Kennedy furnished him to me. Mr. Kennedy offered me two men and I took one. I had it verified by the City Engineer, and the measurements did not correspond.

Q What was the difference? A. It run several hundred and perhaps a thousand dollars.

Q Did you ever verify the previous estimates that had been given out to see whether there were any other over estimates? A. Yes, sir; I think there was an error in the first three I gave him; I think the whole amount did not amount to over five thousand dollars.

Q. Was the person that made these estimates the same person, Mr. Green? A. The fourth and fifth estimates were made by another party, but the whole amount made in all the estimates did not exceed five thousand dollars.

Q. Were there any mistakes in the fourth and fifth estimates? A. No, sir.

Q. For just the first, then? A Yes, sir; I will not insist now that there were in the first three, but that was my conviction at the time; I have not made any final estimate yet; so far as I have measured, there is a discrepancy.

Q. You always keep a certain amount back. A. Yes, sir, twenty per cent.

Q Would that cover that error? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other over-estimates made by any other officer? A. I may say that I am perfectly ignorant of Mr. Kennedy's estimates; that I do not know anything about his business and I do not want to know.

Q Your functions were separate? A. Yes, sir, I had nothing to do with him, and do not know anything of his business.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Ross depositing any money in this Nation Trust Company Bank? A. No, sir, not until it was published in the papers.

Q. When did you hear of bonds being used by Ross in an improper way? A. I think about a day or two before it came out in the papers, and then the matter I heard was not correct.

SUSPICIONS OF THE WITNESS.

Q. Do you know of any of the Water Commissioners or their Secretary or their engineer, Mr. Kennedy, having any interest in any contract with the Water Commission? A. I do not know that they had, and do not know that they had not. You asked me in reference to Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Or Mr. Ross, or any city officer. A. I have my own suspicions but nothing further.

Mr. Phillips—Let us have them, and we will find out if you have any basis for them.

Q.—By Mr. Aiken—Are you and Mr. Kennedy on the best of terms? A. We are on civil terms, but are not warm friends.

Mr. Phillips—I wish you would answer how you came to that conclusion? A. There was a general interference by those two gentlemen with my business that I did not like.

Q. What two gentlemen? A. Mr. Ross particularly, and Mr. Kennedy to some extent.

Q. What kind of interference? A. An interference that I thought in behalf of the contractors.

Q. State what that interference was? A. In the first place, our contract was for a certain class of stone for the face walls, and there was an effort made to get me to change that and put inferior stone in. I thought there was an undue effort made to get me to change that. I do not know that there was any improper motive in that, but I thought they interfered more than they ought, Mr. Ross particularly.

Q. By Mr. Gross—Was the stone changed? A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Negley On whose contract was this? A. Mr. Douglass' contract.

CHANGE OF STONE

Q. Did they, in asking you to make any change of stone, say there was to be any change of price? A. No, sir; perhaps the men were too honest, and thought the other stone was superior to the stone adopted.

Q Did any of the Commissioners ask you to change the stone? A. I think not, directly.

Q Did any indirectly? A. I cannot say that any did; but there was an influence brought to bear on the Commissioners to get them to influence me to some extent.

Q. By Mr. McCandless—Was there any difference in the price of the stone? A. The other stone would be somewhat cheaper; I state here my suspicion to you; it was about the time the work was being commenced by the contractors; about May, I believe.

Q. Did they come to you jointly or separately, or how? A. They generally represented that the other stone was superior and much better.

Q. Were they together when they made that recommendation to you? A. They were frequently together. I do not know there was any concert of action; it was in the Commission room.

Q. They represented that it was a better stone? A Yes, sir; and in order to satisfy myself I went where an analysis of the stone was made; the analysis is not yet completed.

Q. What is the difference in the price of that stone? A. I cannot just recollect; it might have been fifty cents or more a perch; I think it would make about five or ten thousand dollars difference in the contract.

Q. Were you offered anything in case you would have the change made in the stone? A. No, sir.

Q. Did they ask you to change the price when they asked you to change the quality of stone. A. No, sir.

Q. By J. H. Jones—Who were the parties that owned the stone Mr. Ross wanted you to take? A. It was from Mr. Howard's quarry.

Q. Is Mr. Howard one of the contractors? A. He is one of the contractors on the reservoirs.

Q What does he do? A. He has the construction of the reservoirs.

Q. Was there any attempt on any other contract to influence you by these gentlemen? A. I can not say that there was.

Q. Was there by any city officer other than the two persons mentioned? A. I cannot say that there was.

Q. Did any other officer attempt to influence you in reference to this stone contract? A. I cannot say that any other did.

Q. Have you any reason to lead you to suppose that they were interested in any other way other than that you have mentioned? A. I think they were influenced to keep Douglas in charge of the work when he was not doing the work; I thought they were using undue influences to delay the work—undue influences to continue him when he was not pressing the work forward.

Q. Why did you think so? A. They were always using arguments in his behalf.

Q. By Mr. Littell—Were you and Mr. Ross on friendly terms while these things were going on? A. We were to a certain extent.

Q. How far did that extent go? A. Until he commenced to interfere with my business.

Q. Was the Secretary authorized to have anything to do with your business? A. I was never notified of anything to that effect.

Q. Was the other engineer authorized by the commission to have anything to do with your business? A. Not to my knowledge.

THE MANNER OF INTERFERING.

Q. By Mr. Follansbee—How was Mr. Ross interfering with your business, in what manner or shape? A. I could hardly say. I thought in many ways.

Q. Can you not give us some manner or shape in which he was interfering with your business? A. I believe the duty of Mr. Ross was Secretary of the Board and went no further; I had charge of the contract, and thought I should be left alone to take charge of it.

Q. Did he attempt to dictate to you? A. To some extent he did.

Q. Did you know of either of these gentlemen interfering with any other department of this work? A. The whole work was between Kennedy and myself.

Q. Do you know of Ross interfering in any other department of the work? A. No, sir.

Q In reference to the work in your department, was this stone work? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Ross seemed always to be on the most friendly terms, and I was with them till I thought they were commencing to interfere with my work.

ROYALTY ON THE ENGINES.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—Do you know whether Mr. Ross ever made an attempt to get you a royalty for your engines adopted by the city? A. Mr. Miller stated first that I had asked him and afterwards he said that Mr. Ross had asked him.

Q. Asked whom? A. Asked Mr. Hartupee for royalty for me.

Q Had you any knowledge of it at the time? A. No, sir.

Q Did you authorize him to ask for you? A. No, sir.

Q. Was any royalty ever granted? A. Not to my knowledge as royalty.

Q. Did you ever receive any? A. No, sir.

Q Did Mr. Ross tell you he made the application for you? A. Yes, sir.

Q By whose authority did he make the application? A. He said that he felt I was too delicate, too honest, or something of that kind, but was entitled to it, and he asked it for me.

Q. Did you object to it? A. That was after the thing was done.

Q Were you aware beforehand that he was going to make application for you? A. No, sir.

Q. When was it that you first ascertained anything had been said about that? A. Mr. Miller had charged me with it to some half a dozen citizens and a number of the members of the Commission; I then went before the Board and asked an investigation; I said that I had neither directly nor indirectly asked for a royalty, and was not aware that anybody else had; the Board said there was nothing in it, and I would be foolish if I paid any attention to it.

BONUS AND BRIBES.

Q. Do you know of Ross getting any royalty or bonus from any contract for that work? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Or Mr. Kennedy? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Have you ever received anything? A. No, sir; never a dollar.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Ross or Mr. Kennedy or any person connected with the water works was concerned directly or indirectly in any contracts or received bribes or a bonus from any of the contractors of the Water Commission? A. I have no proof positive that there was.

Q. Have you any knowledge or any information in regard to it? A. I do not know that my knowledge is such as to say that I have or have not.

Q. We want your knowledge; we will judge of that afterwards; let us have your reasons for thinking so? A. I will state here that after Mr. Miller made this charge I took a friend of mine with me, and going to him threatened prosecution if I suffered anything from the slander. He said he was ready to appear before any committee and sustain any charges he had made. I then returned and Mr. Ross advised me not to be so foolish as to pay any attention to anything Mr. Miller had to say. He then said that he had asked royalty for me and that Mr. Hartupee had agreed to give it.

Q. What was the amount? A. I think he said fifteen per cent.

Q. Fifteen per cent. on the contract. A. I cannot say on the contract? He said fifteen per cent. at all events.

Q Do you know of any other transaction? A. I do not know of any other I believe.

Q. Did you state whether you had received this royalty? A. I have never received it.

Q Do you know of any person that has received it? A. No, sir.

Q Do you know whether it has been paid by Mr. Hartupee? A. I do not know whether it has or not.

Q. Do you know of any other person connected with the Water Commission in any way, or any officer being directly or indirectly connected or concerned in any contract? A. I don't.

Q Do you know whether Mr. Kennedy had any interest in it in any way, or was he to receive a royalty on any contract with the Water Commission? A. I could not say that; I have only by inference.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH THE BIDS.

Q. Give us the grounds for your inference, then? A. Shortly after the time that I refer to, Mr. Kennedy announced to a friend that the matter would become public that I had asked for a royalty, and he gave the information to some that I was to be discharged because I had been caught in a room tampering with the bids. I got very angry about it because Mr. Ross and Mr. Kennedy both admitted that they were in the room where the bids were left that evening, and I did not like it that after that proceeding they should blame it on me.

Q. Were you in the room that evening when the bids were there? A. No. sir.

Q Do you know whether any of the bids were tampered with? A. I do not; they were the bids for the first pair of engines.

Q. Do you know if any of those bids were tampered with by Mr. Ross or Mr. Kennedy? A. I do not know that they were.

Q. I wish that you would state whether Mr. Ross or Mr. Kennedy, or any other person connected with the Water Commission, or any other employee, ever received any benefit or royalty, or was interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the Water Commission? A. I have never seen it.

Q. Have you any knowledge of it? A. No; I have not any knowledge of it, such as I call a knowledge of the fact.

Q Have you any information in regard to it? A. I have already said that I did not like to have them interfere with the contracts.

Q. Do you know anything further in reference to this matter? A. I cannot think of any particular instances now.

Q. You say you never received any money as royalty; did you ever receive anything else? A. No, sir; yes, I received some abuse. [Laughter.]

Q. By Mr. Phillips—Do you ever expect to receive anything? A. No, sir; neither directly nor indirectly.

Q. Neither in goods or anything else? A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Fleming—Did you hold a patent on your engine? A. Yes, sir.

Q By Mr. Fetterman—Have you any knowledge of the pay rolls of the Water Commission ever being tampered by Mr. Ross or Mr. Kennedy? A. No, sir, I have not; I have never heard of it.

ALTERING MEASUREMENTS.

Q Was any attempt ever made to induce you to alter measurements so as to favor particular bidders? A. I believe there was such a thing.

Q. State by whom the influence was brought to bear? A. I think by Mr. Ross.

Q. In favor of whom? A. The case I refer to is in the case of Mr. McGraw.

Q. What inducement did he hold out to you? A. He said without I did so Mr. McGraw would lose the contract.

Q. Did he hold out any pecuniary inducement or compensation? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he say he was going to get anything from it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what his object was in desiring Mr. McGraw to get it? A. I thought at the time that it was pure friendship to Mr. McGraw.

Q. What McGraw was this? A. John McGraw. I was intimate friend with Mr. McGraw at that time.

Q. Did Mr. McGraw get the contract? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any change made in the estimates for Mr. Ross? A. No, sir. I figured all the work that was in it, and I could not go back of that.

Q By Mr. Phillips—You have already said that Mr. Kennedy, the Chief Engineer, had sent an assistant engineer to measure the work, and that the work, you thought, was over-estimated three times. A. No, sir; I did not state that. In the first place, I did not recognize Mr. Kennedy as Chief Engineer, and, in the next place, it was simply a matter of accommodation that he told me that I might have either of those two men to make the measurement of the work. Mr. Ross advised me to take Mr. McGraw, and I did so.

Q. Do you not know that it is customary when contracts get a little behind hand, one month to over-estimate them a little, in order to get them on, and then take it off the next month—is not that customary? A. I want to do all the over estimating myself, and then I could tell how much I got.

Q. Were you the engineer to do the measurement? A. Yes, sir, I was responsible for it.

Q. State whether it was not customary to do as I have stated; I know it is with railroading. A. I feel this way: that if there is any stealing, I want to have the stealing if I get the blame. [Laughter.]

Q. By Mr. Negley—Do you know of any acts that are more criminal in their nature than what you have stated in regard to these two men or any other city officers? A. I think not.

Q. You spoke of some little estrangement between you and them in regard to a contract; when did this commence? A. It commenced with me after they admitted they were in that room and tried to throw the public clamor on me.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—Do you know whether those over-estimates were made for the purpose of defrauding the city? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether they derived any benefit from them? A. I know that I asked this gentleman to make these estimates and return them the first of the month, but he did not return them until the 4th; he said Mr. Ross had instructed him not to return them until the 4th; that gave me no opportunity to examine them; I said Mr. Ross had no authority, and I wished he would return them on the 1st of the month if he had anything to do with working for me.

Q. By Mr. Negley—Who have you as draughtsmen in your department? A. Jacob S. Creneiler.

Q. By Mr. Littell—Did you make any estimates in reference to the works? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the contract given out above or below your estimate? A. Above.

Q. How much above? A. Seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars.

KEEPING UP THE BIDS.

Q. Was there any undue influence used to make the competitors keep their bids up high? A. I thought there was.

Q. Do you know of anything of the kind? A. There were some circumstances that I thought looked that way. There was a rumor started that the work was not to be let, and there was no use in bidding; I was trying to get several parties to bid, and Mr. Ross tried to discourage them.

Q. What did he say? A. He said he thought there was no use in my going to see them. I thought there was not proper competition.

Q. Do you know of any undue influences that were used except what you know from rumor? A. I could not say there was, but I did not like the looks of some things. I thought Mr. Ross was interfering too much with the work. I heard he was down to see Mr. Hartupee before he put in his contract.

Q. Do you know he was down to see him? A. Not from my own knowledge; only from hearsay.

Q Which is really of the most intrinsic value, the first or second pair of engines? A. They are both of the same pattern.

Q Did they both cost the same? A. No; the 1st cost about fifty thousand dollars more than the first.

Q. Was the award given at more or less than the first? A. About forty-eight thousand dollars less than the first pair.

Q. Would you give out a contract where the bids are one hundred thousand dollars more than they ought to be? A. Yes, sir, I would on that occasion. I did, on that occasion, favor giving the contract to Hartupee. The circumstances at the time convinced me that it was a square bid on his part, and that such was the case on the part of the other parties.

Q. You would do that, knowing that it was $75,000 or $100,000 more than it could be done for? A. Yes, sir; under the circumstances.

Q Did you know that it was $75,000 or $100,000 more than the work could be procured at? A. Yes, sir; I believed that.

Q. You ought to know if you made the estimate? A. I did not know; but I believed it to be.

Q. Did you report so to the Commission? A. I could not say that I did; I was rather surprised at the bid being so high, but I still advised them to accept it.

Q. Did you report that the bid was $75,000 or $100,000 higher than the real cost should be? A. I do not know that I did.

Q. Did you or did you not? A. I suppose I did; I can't say. I said to the Board when Hartupee bid and the others would not bid that I would advise them to give Hartupee the contract.

Q. Wouldn't it have been proper to have had the bids withdrawn when there was not proper competition and had them rebid? A. I believed there was a ring "setting it up" at that time, and I wanted to see the ring broken up.

Q. In regard to the purchase of the ground where these works are located, you are familiar with that? A. Somewhat.

Q. Was the proper price paid for that? A. I know nothing about the price, I have nothing to do with it whatever, any more than any other citizen.

Q. Do you think you ever said anything about it? A. I think not; I think I was opposed to the price, and I thought they paid a pretty good round sum, but Councils adopted the site.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—Do you know whether the the excess on the second bid went to pay the bonus on the first or not? A. I think the second bid was a fair competition.

Q. State if you certified to an estimate of work done for Mr. Hartupee, before he had delivered any work to the city so that he could get $50,000? A. I think I made an estimate of $8,500 for the first month's work.

Q Did you give the Water Commission a certificate that he had work done to the extent of $50,000, and recommend the payment of that amount prior to the finishing of anp work? A. I gave the regular estimate for work done and that is all; I never gave him a dollar more than I thought he was entitled to.

Q. Did you certify to tools furnished and the additional expense of the works? A. No, never for additional expense of the work.

Q. Did you certify to an estimate of $50,000 before the proper time for the estimate to be made? A. To my knowledge, I never made a particular estimate.

Q. Did you recommend to the Commission the payment of $50,000 in order to help them along with the work? A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. McCune—Do you know the fact that an estimate was made of $50,000 early in the progress of the work? A. Only by mere rumor; I did not know it officially, and do not yet.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—You say that you recommended the acceptance of the bid by Mr. Hartupee in order to

BREAK UP A RING.

What do you mean? A. There was a disposition to prevent the engines being made.

Q By whom? A. There was a certain party who wrote here advising the people not to let the work at all; Mr. Craigier, of Chicago, denounced the character of the engines; he said they were of no account, and would not do the work claimed for them. Mr. Nicholas Wade and several other parties also wrote here denouncing my engines. I did think Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Ross had a hand in it.

Q. By Mr. Littell.—Then it was to receive your engines that you advised the acceptance of the bid at an extortionate price? A. Not at all, sir. It was first proposed that my engines be adopted. I advised them to first look at the different pumping engines. A visit was made to New York, and after the return of the Board a resolution was passed to submit the plans to competition. I wrote to Mr. Ward and Mr. Craigier, and they both proposed to modify their engines, which would take considerable time and money, and I opposed it. Mr. Ward said he wanted a competent engineer to judge the work. Mr. Craigier was brought here, and Mr. Ward's plan was submitted, and he admitted that it was defective and withdrew it. Mr. Craigier then asked to get up a plan and submit it. He wrote to several papers that this engine of mine was defective and could not be used, and that he was getting up an engine. I was not aware of that until the rumor was on the street; I then wrote a letter to the Board and offered my resignation, which they would not accept.

Q Do you know of anybody except Mr. Ross and Mr. Kennedy being concerned in that little "ring" you speak about? A. I do not; I do not know their motives, but I know they embarrassed me some little. The Board finally adopted the plan of engines I had made.

Q. Do you know anything about the pumping contract? A. No, sir; it was in my hands, but the Board took it out of my hands and gave it to Mr. Kennedy

Q. Do you know whether they were let at the proper price? A. I do not know anything about them.

Q. By Mr. Fleming—Who did you say had that contract for the stone work? A. Mr. Douglass.

Q. Did you consider that contract as taken too low? A. I did.

Q. Did you not recommend one kind of stone and Mr. Kennedy another, and was not that a mere difference of opinion with you? A. There may have been a difference of opinion, but I did not think so.

Q Did you infer that Mr. Kennedy wanted to save the contract? A. That may have been; I suppose so.

Q. Did he say the other stones were better? A. He said they were superior to the stone I was getting

Q Did they know that the stone they recommended would be purchased at fifty cents a perch less? A. I do not know that they did.

MR HINCHCLIFFE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. J. H. Hinchcliffe was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—What is your business? A. Stone cutter.

Q. Where are you engaged now? A. On the water works.

Q What position? A. I was appointed inspector.

Q. What part? A. The stone foundation.

Q. How long have you been engaged there? A. Since the 14th of July last.

Q. Have any of any of the contracts been let since you were there? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Were all the contracts you worked on let prior to your coming there? A. They were before my going there.

Q. Have you any control or supervision of making up the estimates of the stone work of the foundation? A. There has been no measurement made since I went there, only on some "rip-raps." There was one made on excavation.

Q. That was made while you were there? Yes, I made that myself.

Q. Did you make any of the estimates upon the stone work? A. I went to White Rock along with Mr. Lowry to make an estimate of stone that was cut there.

Q. Did you make any estimate on the work done at the water works? A. By whom?

Q. By the contractors? A. There was no work done except some excavations.

Q. Is there any done now? A. About one thousand five hundred perches.

Q There are no estimates of that work yet? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any person connected with the Water Commission, or their officers interfering with the contracts or estimates upon any part of the work of the new water works? A. There was some talk about two hundred and forty yards of rock being measured while I was there; but I did not see it measured; there was not any measured while I was there.

Q. Is that being done by the city or by contract? A. By the city.

Q What was this two hundred and forty yards of rock you speak of? A. Mr Lowry told me the estimate had been made by Mr. Green.

Q. Was that done lately? A. None was done while I was there.

Q. Was this estimate made before you went there? A. Mr. Lowry told me it was made while I was there.

Q. By whom was this estimate made? A. He told me by Mr. Green.

Q. Under whom was Mr. Green working? A. Under Mr. Kennedy, I suppose.

Q. Do you know the object of returning an estimate of stone work done when there was none? A. I do not.

Q. When did you commence work there? A. On the 14th of July last.

Q. Do you know of any interference with the estimates, or of overestimates since you have been there? A. No.

Q Do you know of any of the men employed having any interest connected directly or indirectly with it? A. I do not.

Q Are you concerned in any? A. I am not; I might have been though.

A PROPOSITION TO "FIX" THINGS.

Q. Do you know whether Ross or Kennedy was concerned in any way? A. Ross was interested in my part of the business a little.

Q State in what manner he was interested. A. When I had been there about a month Mr. Douglass wanted to know if I couldn't fix it so that I could be employed by the city and work for him at the same time. Some time after that Mr. Ross got at me and wanted to know the same thing.

Q. If you could not be employed by the city and work for them? A. Yes, sir; and carry the work on for him.

Q. What inducement did they hold out to you? A. You can judge of that for yourself.

Q. What offers did they make? A. No offers, only that they wanted to know if I could not fix it.

Q. Did they ever succeed in "fixing" it with you? A. Not exactly.

Q Do you know of any other transaction by others in regard to the water works? A. He wanted me to go down and look at some cement, and different things.

Q Who? A. Mr. Douglass.

Q Where was this cement? A. On Liberty street at different places.

Q What was his object? A. It was a cheaper cement than was specified, and I suppose that was the object.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

Q. Did they hold out any inducements to you? A. Well, that fixing affair, I suppose, was some of it.

Q. Were you to receive double pay, the city to pay you, and you to be paid by Mr. Douglass also? A. He spoke as though he wanted to fix it for me to be paid by the city and also to pay me himself at the same time, but I told him he could not do that.

Q. Did he propose to reduce the price that you were to be paid? A. He could not do that.

Mr. Fetterman—He was getting his regular salary from the city, and Mr. Douglass was to give him the "fixing?" Mr. Hinchcliff—That was it; I suppose that was what he meant.

Q. Did anybody else try to "fix" you? A. I have not been much around.

Q Any other person connected with the Water Commission try to "fix" you? A. None at all.

Mr. Phillips—Were you fixed? A. No, I was not fixed.

MR. LAUFMAN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Laufman was recalled and testified as follows: I wish to make an explanation in reference to the royalty that was spoken of. The day on which the bids were put into the office Mr. Miller met me in the vestibule and called me to one side. That was before he put his bid in. He wanted to know if there was any royalty to be paid on these engines. I said I did not know anything about any royalty, and as Mr. Lowry had signed his patent over for the use of the city I supposed there would be no royalty allowed to anybody. He then put his bid in along with a communication, saying "that if the contract was awarded him and any royalty was to be allowed he was to receive it." Mr. Hartupee's bid was $423,000, and Mr. Miller's bid was $444,000, a difference of twenty-one thousand dollars, so that it would not make any difference whether there was any royalty or not, he would not have got it.

Q. By Mr. Negley—You would say that Mr. Lowry had signed his patent over to the city. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any consideration for that? A. No, sir; he agreed to that before he accepted his position; he agreed to that because he knew he could not hold the position if he did not. I wish to say also in regard to this matter that I think Mr. Lowry's memory is not the longest. His estimate was thirty-eight thousand dollars, and we let the contract at forty-two thousand three hundred dollars. That estimate by Mr. Lowry was, however, a private one that he kept in his pocket, and we saw nothing of it until after the contract was awarded. I wish also to say that at the time we let the contract for the first pair of engines iron was at the highest point. When we let the contract for the second pair of engines the price of iron had declined about twenty dollars a ton.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—If the city had allowed any royalty it would be shown on the books of the Controller? A. Yes, sir, if it had been paid.

Q. By Mr. J. H. Jones—You mean the books of the Water Commission? A The warrant would have gone through the Controller's office.

REPORT TO COUNCILS SUGGESTED.

Mr. Negley said the committee ought to investigate everything that is presented in regard to the Commissioners' affairs, and he thought there should be a report of some kind presented to Councils on Monday.

Mr. Philips said they ought to have another week's time to prepare the report.

Here Dr. Gross stated that the committee ought to meet soon, to consider the financial condition of the city, so that its credit could be strengthened in the East.

SECRET SESSION.

On suggestion of Mr. Negley every person, reporters included, was requested to withdraw, and the Committee went into secret session.

[It was rumored that the Committee, in secret session, had before it a statement from Mr. Grier, to the effect that the great bulk of the funds of the bank had been absorbed by a certain company, but of this we know nothing definitely. It is widely circulated on the streets that there is such a statement, and that Mr. Grier not only denies having "lined his own pockets," but alleges that he had to borrow money to carry him out of the country.]

Another statement is that the secret session was convened to consider the recent action of the Water Commission in appointing a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Little. As the appointment had been revoked by the Commission, no further action was necessary.

The Finance Committee will reassemble on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, and resume the investigation.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS

A Prompt Investigation and Complete Refutation of Charges of Corruption.

Documentary Evidence—Chief Engineer White on Hose—Councils Asked to Examine into Fire Department Affairs.

Reference has already been made in these columns to charges preferred by the *Evening Leader* against the Board of Fire Commissioners and Mr. Robert C. Elliott, touching the purchase of ten thousand feet of hose. The allegations were that hose had been purchased at one dollar and forty cents per foot when it could be had at one dollar, and the intimation was broadly made that some four thousand dollars were "pocketed" by some one. The publication of the charges was made on Friday evening, and the President of the Board at once called a special meeting for Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, to which the reporters of the press were invited.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

There were present at the meeting of the Board Messrs. Wilson, Pitcairn, Stewart, McIlroy, Jones and Walton, together with Mr. Elliott and representatives of the *Chronicle*, *Telegraph*, *Leader* and COMMERCIAL.

Mr. Wilson, chairman, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of inquiring into the allegations contained in an article published in the *Evening Leader*, entitled "Another Big Steal."

Mr. Pitcairn moved that the correspondence had by the Fire Commission with the Carbolized Rubber Hose Company be read. This motion was adopted, and the letters given below were read.

Mr. Pitcairn stated that the correspondence was brought about in consequence of information having been received that the same hose had been sold to Baltimore city at a less price than had been charged to Pittsburgh, and because there had been some talk that the hose was too high in price.

LETTERS FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER CO.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

To Messrs. McKelvey & Torley, Fire Commissioners, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gents: Your favor of the 14th is duly at hand, and we hasten to reply. We have but one price for our "Carbolized Steam Fire Engine Hose," $1 40 per foot, net cash, as published on all our circulars and price lists, issued by us. We have no agents in Pittsburgh or any other city, who has any authority to contract in our behalf for our "Carbolized Hose." All contracts or sales are made by us in New York. We have repeatedly refused offers from dealers in your city, to act as our agent or sell our hose at less than our published rates. We enclose you copies of our replies to Messrs. D. Chestnut & Co., and Hartley, McKee & Co., who have purchased our hose, and then expecting a deduction in our prices. These letters will explain our actions. We have also had personal applications, all of which we have *positively refused*. Mr. H. D. Stover made a personal application to the writer of this, saying he was satisfied from results, that we made the best hose, and, as he wanted to sell only the best, desired to make an arrangement with us for the sale of our hose. We informed Mr. Stover that we had no agents, our prices were net as published; if he wanted hose he could purchase at our prices. We desire to avoid all middle men, and deal with cities direct. We publish our prices net and adhere to it. Any of the assertions you say that are made, that we have sold, or have offered to sell, any firm or party in your city, our "Carbolized Steam Fire Engine Hose," at less than $1 40 per foot, is false. Such reports are circulated no doubt by some "sore headed" or disappointed contractor or dealer, attempting to injure you by such assertions. We are about closing a contract for a large lot of hose, same as yours, but made extra heavy for special purpose, net $1 60 per foot. You can rest assured gentlemen, that you have had our hose at our lowest and only rates, such as paid by all others without fear or favor. Yours truly,

JUNIUS SCHENCK, Superintendent of Sales.

A copy of a letter from the same party under date of October 20th, 1871, to Messrs. Hartley, McKee & Co., of this city was also read: "Your favor of 18th at hand, returning us invoice for correction. As there is nothing to correct, we send the same back. Rubber hose and "carbolized steam fire engine hose," such as used in your department, are entirely two distinct kinds: one, "carbolized steam fire engine hose" is always net cash $1 40, as published; if any discounts were to come off, we would not publish a net cash price. We supposed you have been engaged in this business long enough to know that our prices are net cash on fire hose."

Under date of December 18, 1871, Mr. Schenck writes to say that in his previous letter, in giving the name D. H Stover, it should have been George H. Stover.

Letters and papers were then produced showing that the Board had paid for hose direct to the manufacturers, and not through agents or middle-men

A letter from Mr. Schenck, dated May 11, 1873, in reply to one from the Commission reporting that they had been informed that the hose had been sold to Baltimore at a less figure than that charged this Commission was read. Mr. Schenck states that at one time special rates were given Baltimore, but since there was no deviation in the price.

It was here explained that the special terms spoken of in the letter to the Baltimore authorities had also been granted to the Pittsburgh Commission. The manufacturers agreed, when the hose were first being introduced, to give the Pittsburgh Commission 100 feet for every thousand feet ordered. Under this arrangement 2 500 feet were ordered, and 250 feet additional were delivered.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE ON HOSE.

Mr. Pitcairn stated that although the letters read refuted the allegations which were made in the article referred to, and showed that the manufacturers of the "Carbolized Hose" have no agents or middlemen in this city or elsewhere, that it might be proper to call upon Chief Engineer White to tell what his experience had been with the hose furnished the department by Mr. Stover, and his opinion in reference to the "carbolized" hose. This suggestion was concurred in, and Chief White proceeded as follows:

Chief Engineer White—We had some hose of which Mr. Stover is agent; we bought them from him in July, 1870, and paid $1 30 per foot. We used them at the fire at the Eleventh ward school house and St. Bridget's Church, April 8th, 1871, nine months after they were purchased; the fire occurred in the morning; the church was in flames and the school house in danger when we arrived; we laid our hose, but there was not force enough without the use of the engines. The water had scarcely reached the nozzle when the hose commenced to burst; there was less than one hundred pounds pressure at the time; couldn't tell how often they had been used; the school house took fire, but the hose could not stand the pressure to force the water to the top of the building. A suggestion was made that we run a line of hose up through the school house to the top of the building. Finding it impossible to make the hose work, we sent to the Niagara House and obtained some of the carbolized hose, the same we are using now, and purchased at the same time as the hose furnished by Mr. Stover. When we got these hose the upper story of the school house had burned, and we could do nothing to check the fire until they arrived. We laid a line up to the top of the school house and put the fire out. We had a pressure of over two hundred pounds on them all the time. I believe the school house would have been entirely destroyed if it had not been for the carbolized hose. I do not believe the school house would have been seriously damaged if it had not been for the inferior quality of the "test" hose furnished by Mr. Stover. Sixteen sections of the "test" hose burst at that fire. The "test" hose was manufactured by the Belting and Packing Company, other hose burst at that fire. The carbolized hose used at that fire, are still in use in the department, and is in first class condition. There was a fire at Fahnestock's Lead Works, on the 12th of May, 1872. There was property destroyed there, probably from $50,000 to $100,000 in value, that would not have been destroyed had it not been for the bursting of the same kind of hose. Fourteen sections of that and linen hose bursted at that fire. I was chief at that time, and condemned all the "test" hose out of service. In my opinion it was not fit for fire service. The chief read an extract from his last report referring to the same matter. I had a conversation with Mr. Mead, representing the manufacturers of the test hose. I was standing on the steps of Municipal Hall, and saw Mr. Mead and Mr. Stover coming up; this was about four months ago, just before the last 10,000 feet of hose were purchased; Mr. Stover introduced Mr. Mead; the latter asked me if the city did not intend to purchase some hose; I said they did; he asked me what chance they would have to get some in; I told Mr. Mead that our department had been using the carbolized hose since 1870, and that they had given satisfaction, and that I thought no change would be made. I told him we had never known any of the carbolized hose to give out on a square pressure, and we had been using the same hose since 1870. He says, "Chief, if that is the case, I suppose I can't sell any. To tell the truth, the hose (carbolized) is too good for our business. It lasts too long."

MR. ELLIOTT HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

Mr. Elliott, who was charged with being the man who had engineered the purchase of the carbolized hose, and with driving Mr. Henry Hays out of the Commission, because he would not aid him in his designs, was allowed to interrogate the members of the Commission. He asked each member if he ever asked or solicited them in any way to purchase a foot of carbolized or any other kind of hose, and each member answered in the negative. He also denied having had anything to do with the retirement of Mr. Hays, and his statement was corroborated by the members of the Commission, who stated that Mr. Hays had positively declined a re-election.

READING FROM THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the commission were then read, for the purpose of showing the action of the commission in reference to the purchase of hose. The last purchase of 10,000 feet of hose was decided at a meeting held on August 26th, and the fact was published in the reports of the proceedings given in the papers on the following day. In connection with this order the following letter was read:

NEW YORK, September 24, 1873.

Mr. George W. Wilson, President Fire Commission, Pittsburgh: Dear Sir: Your favor of the 23d inst., enclosing a draft for fourteen thousand and eighty ($14,080) dollars in full for our invoice of March 7 and September 10 has been received, for which we are much obliged.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM LEWIS, Treas.

Accompanying the above are filed in the office of the Commission the invoices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, of date March 7th, for eight rubber play pipes at $10 each—$80; and of date September 10, 1873, for 10,000 feet of 2½ inch 4 ply "carbolized fire" hose, at $1 40—$14,000.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. McElvoy, who has been a member of the Commission since its organization, gave a statement of the course pursued in purchasing hose. He said various kinds had been tried in the department, but the carbolized hose was the best which had ever been obtained. He said that all the purchases were made direct by the sub-Committee of the Commission, and that no middle men had been allowed to interfere in any way.

Mr. Pitcairn offered the following:

WHEREAS, A certain article was published in the Pittsburgh *Evening Leader* of December 12th, 1873, reflecting upon the honesty of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission in relation to the purchase of hose, and

WHEREAS, The statement in said article attributed to George H. Stover are totally false, and

WHEREAS, All the statements in said article by which this Commission is charged with having purchased hose at a price higher than other cities are paying for the same quality of hose, are false, therefore,

Resolved, That this Commission request the Council of the city of Pittsburgh to pass a resolution requiring the Finance Committee of Councils to thoroughly investigate the accounts of this Commission, and especially the purchase of the 10,000 feet of hose mentioned in said article.

Resolved, That the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Leader* be requested to make a full and complete retraction of the charges contained in yesterday's paper, alleging malfeasance on the part of this Commission.

The paper was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

FLAT DENIALS OF STATEMENTS.

Two, at least, of the parties interviewed, and upon whose alleged statements the charges were made, have denied the truth of the reports of their statements as given. Mr. Gregg, of firm of Logan, Gregg & Co., states that he withdrew his offer to furnish Allegheny city with the carbolized hose at one dollar and thirty-three cents, because he learned that he could not get the hose at that price.

Another of the parties interviewed, Mr. John A. Myers, connected with the firm of J. & H. Phillips, of St. Clair street, was visited by a reporter Saturday evening, when the following statement was elicited. It should be said that this report, after being written, was read to Mr. Myers, and he pronounced it entirely correct.

Question—Mr. Myers, were you, as representing the firm of J. & H. Phillips, "interviewed" by a representative of the *Evening Leader* on Friday last?

Answer—I was, sir, in this house, and Mr. Phillips was present.

Question—Have you read the report of that interview as published?

Answer—Yes, sir, I have.

Question—Is it correctly reported?

Answer—It is not.

Question—Did your statement agree, as stated in the paper, with that of Mr. Stover, also published?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—What did you say to the interviewer?

Answer—The reporter was talking to Mr. Phillips and his son when I came in, and Mr. Phillips turned him over to me. He asked me if we could sell hose at a less price than one dollar and forty cents. I answered that we could sell hose at a less figure. I was particular, however, in telling him that we could not sell the carbolized hose at all, as we sold only that made by the Boston Belting Company. I told him that we had offered some of our hose to Allegheny City, about two years ago, at less than one dollar; he simply asked me about hose generally; he showed me a circular from the New York Belting and Packing Company claiming to be patentees of the carbolic hose; I told him I could get carbolized hose made by the Boston Belting Company at less figure than $1 40, but that I could not furnish the carbolized hose made by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company; I told him that we couldn't get it for less than $1 40, and of course we could not sell it at that price.

Question—You cannot buy this hose used by the Pittsburgh Fire Department for less than $1 40?

Answer—No, sir; and consequently we do not deal in it.

Question—Do you know that that is the net cash price of the company making it?

Answer—Yes, sir; Mr. Schenck or an agent of the company told me so in this store.

Question—Did you say, as reported, that this thing was a "big steal" on the part of the Fire Commission, or others, in this city?

Answer—No, sir. There (pointing to young Mr. Phillips) is a witness of the whole thing

Question—Did you say that "Bob Elliott" was the gentleman who engineered this steal?"

Answer—No, sir. No such question was mentioned.

Question—Did you say Mr. Elliott "controlled" the Fire Commission?

Answer—No, sir.

It will be seen by a report in another column that Mr. Elliott has prosecuted the proprietors of the evening paper for libel. Other prosecutions are likely to follow.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIRTEEN persons were yesterday sentenced to the workhouse for different periods, and will be sent there this morning.

MINISTERS are requested to send to the COMMERCIAL, on Thursday morning of each week, any religious items that may be of interest to the community.

THOS. H. HUNTER has been appointed auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas, to audit the accounts of the county officers for the last year.

THE feast of Hauncah, or the anniversary of the re-dedication of the Temple, was begun last evening in the Jewish synagogues, and will last eight days.

WM. POLAND, an insane prisoner in the Workhouse, was ordered to be removed to Dixmont on Saturday by Judge Sterrett, on application of Superintendent Cordier.

W. GARSIDES, who was injured by falling from a scaffold at Hamilton Hall on the 9th instant, died from his injuries. He was a resident of Beaver county, thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

PROF. GEORGE P. FULTON, Principal of the Hihland schools, has placed us under obligations for a copy of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute for the years 1872 and 1873, which have been issued in pamphlet form.

ANTHONY WIEDMAN, Esq., who practiced at the Allegheny county bar some years ago, but who has been absent since 1867, has made application to the Common Pleas for readmission. The matter will be passed upon by a full bench.

J. T. MCGEAGH, jeweler, on Fifth avenue extension, has identified the spoons and forks found at Weigand's Hotel, Water street, as his property. They were stolen about a week ago. Suspicion rests upon Archie Montague, and information for larceny has been made against him.

Wheat Advancing.

Look out for flour.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

ONE THOUSAND MEN IN COUNCIL

Strong Speeches and Resolutions.

The Water Commissioners and Others Called Upon to Resign—A Committee of Forty on Public Safety to be Appointed—Speakers Interrupted.

The call, originated by the Taxpayers' Union of the Seventh and Eighth wards for a public meeting to consider steps necessary in view of the financial troubles brought upon us by the negligence of the Water Commission, brought together at City Hall, on Saturday evening, about one thousand persons. The feeling of the meeting, or a majority of those present, was in favor of extreme measures with parties connected with the water bond affair, and they were rather inclined to be rash in their action.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James McLain, who announced the following officers:

Chairman—Hon. John B. Guthrie.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Holmes, M. McCullough, Jr., Reuben Miller, Jr., General Thomas M. Howe, Jno. H. Shoenberger, Richard Hays, John Caldwell, Mark Watson, Jno. Harper, Major W. B. Negley, Alex. King, Wm. H. Smith, Joseph Plumer, M. Whiteman, Josiah King, Domenec Ihmsen, Henry Kleber, George P. Hamilton, Daniel O'Neill, R. P. Nevin, J. G. Siebeneck, J. H. Hopkins, Madison Bailey, John M. Irwin, Dr. Wm. M. Shaw, Henry Lambert, C. F. Klopper, Bernard Rafferty, Dr. Hostetter, D. H. Toomey, Wm. Woods, Harney Robinson, C. G. Bussey, Alex. Miller, Andrew Jackman, George Albree, Charles Arbuckle, Hugh Richardson.

Secretaries—The reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GUTHRIE.

Mr. Guthrie, after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred, said that it was highly proper that the people should meet and consult regarding their interests Either through the carelessness or want of integrity on the part of city officials, a half a million dollars had been stolen from the city treasury; by whom, it was not yet known, and this meeting had been called to ascertain where the responsibility rests, and by what means the money can be secured to the city. In his opinion, the Water Commission is an illegally constituted body, and we believed that every member of the Water Commission are legally responsible for every bond taken without authority of law from the Controller's office. He had confidence in the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Colonel Phillips, and while he did not think there was any responsibility to be attached to the committee, he thought that they should be blamed, to a certain extent at least, for not knowing it. He was sure, however, that the Water Commissioners are responsible for every bond taken from the Controller's office.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Chairman invited the Vice Presidents to seats upon the platform, to which some half a dozen responded, including Dr. Hostetter, Captain Ward and B. Rafferty, Esq.

On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed:

J. R. Hunter, J. S. Plummer, Capt. Wm. Ward, S. N. Lightner, John O'Keefe, R. J. Powers, James McLain, Alex. McIlwaine and Charles Robb.

REMARKS OF M. SWARTZWELDER, ESQ

On the retirement of the committee, calls were made for Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., who appeared upon the platform in response, and was greeted with applause. He said that the citizens have the right, when a great public wrong has been committed, not only to investigate the charges, but to express their indignation thereat. He said the city of Pittsburgh, like a great many other cities, seems to have been poisoned with this thieving atmosphere. Twenty years ago men in all kinds of offices would have shrunk from the performance of the acts now done by these corrupt officials. Had it been done by the ancestors of the audience he was addressing, force, instead of this meeting, would likely have been resorted to. He then referred to the action of the Councils creating the Water Commission, and whether legal or not, they had constituted the body with the authority to issue bonds to build said water works. The members of the Water Commission are all members of Councils, and what has been the business of all seems to have been the business of none. What has been the excuse for this steal? One says he did not attend the meetings; another that he had nothing to do with the finances. Their own interest required that the interests of the public should be neglected. The getting of the bonds, the negotiation thereof was entrusted to the Secretary, and whether with their authority or not he seems to have acted in behalf of the Commission. There was the opportunity offered for a dishonest person to make some money. There was the door of the treasury open; there was no watch-dog there; there was no one who seemed to think it his duty to look after it; now easy it was for them to operate upon the Secretary by delusion in order to secure this money. This was all done and blamed upon a worthless bank and a still more worthless cashier. The nut has never been cracked in this matter, and it may be that it never will. He thought, however, that the charge was not so grave but that it will come to light. The meeting, such as this, where such a grave offense has been committed, ought to make every man in the county a detective to make every effort to discover where lies the hidden mine. There are men behind this who have benefitted by this gigantic steal. Men whom he hoped would be made to know in a short time what the public would do about it. He hoped the time will soon come when the people will not say, What we are going to do about it? but "What they have done about it."

Following Mr. Swartzwelder, loud calls were made for Bernard Rafferty, but that gentleman from motives of delicacy, being a Councilman, declined to respond.

Mr. W. C. Smythe, in response to repeated calls, addressed the meeting, briefly giving his version of how the thing was done. Carelessness and negligence on the part of the Water Commissioners was the reason of it, while Johnny Ross was the scapegoat. Mr. Smythe appeared to think that from the start the whole business was meant to be a big steal—just what it had turned out to be. The only thing miscalculated on was discovery. He contended that there was no necessity for the new water works; that with an expenditure of one-twentieth part of that needed for the new works the old establishment would have been made sufficient for the next fifty years. The Commission should not have had any control of the bonds, and when they did get control of them they issued them in amounts contrary to law, and allowed them to be spirited away. It was absurd to think that this immense transaction was carried on by John Ross and Bob Grier alone. There were "higher ducks," for whom Mr. Ross and Bob Grier were the "scapegoats." He wanted the responsibility placed where it belonged, but he thought that the investigation now in progress approached the farcial. He here referred to the course of Col. Philips, and said, although he believed the Colonel made too light of the investigation, he thought he was doing all in his power to probe the matter to the bottom.

Cries of, "No, he is not."

Mr. Smythe—Yes, he is; and you must not condemn the Committee before they are through. Wait until they have done their work, and then will be time enough to take action.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee now appeared, and after a few remarks, Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, chairman, read the following:

WHEREAS, The government is instituted among men for the promotion of the general good, and whenever it becomes destructive of this great end, it is the sacred right of the people to alter or abolish it; and,

WHEREAS, Some of the more prominent officials and fiscal agents of the city of Pittsburgh, charged with the management and superintendence of its municipal affairs, have, in our judgment, displayed an imbecility almost incredible, betrayed the taxpayers, whose servants and ministers they are, and involved them in grievous debts and taxation which threaten the destruction of their property; and

WHEREAS, To these grievances there is now superadded an astounding defalcation and embezzlement of over half a million of dollars, therefore be it

Resolved, By the people in general mass meeting assembled, that (while we would by no means counsel a resort to any acts of violence, or the adoption of such revolutionary measures as are always justifiable when a community is left to its first great law of self defense and protection by reason of the crimes or treachery of its rulers, yet we give notice that the hour has arrived for a change in the mode and manner of conducting the city business) fraud and dishonesty must at once give place to official honesty and integrity, and ignorance and incompetency be supplanted by a higher order of administrative ability in every department.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the public conscience and interests demand the resignation or removal of all parties in any way responsible for the recent fraudulent disposal of the moneys and securities of the city, and we here solemnly pledge ourselves to work together to the accomplishment of that result, and we will not relax our efforts until they are one and all driven from City Hall by the righteous indignation of a betrayed and indignant people.

Resolved, That it is the unequivocal sense of the meeting that the entire Board of Water Commissioners and such others as have and shall be shown to be unworthy of our confidence from any cause, should forthwith vacate their respective places.

Resolved, That a committee of forty be designated by the Chair to be known as a "Committee of Public Safety," who shall be charged with the supervision and control of the interests of the people, and that they be authorized to employ counsel, institute legal proceedings for the protection of our interests and the punishment of all who may be criminally guilty, and generally to do and perform whatever may be right and expedient in the premises.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully contribute, upon the resignation of said committee, such sums of money as may be required to defray their expenses, and that we recommend the appointment by the Committee of Public Safety of co-operating sub-committees in each ward or precinct for the collection of funds, and the ascertaining and making report to them of all testimony that may aid them in the prosecution of their labors.

Mr. W. H. Quigley moved to add an additional resolution, that Wm Phillips be requested to resign his position as Chairman of the Finance Committee, remarking that he did not consider him the man for the position.

DECLARED OUT OF ORDER.

On the motion to accept the amendment to the report of the committee, Alex. McIlwaine, Esq., took the platform. He had attended there with a mind and a heart identified with the great interests of the city. It behooved the citizens of all classes to assemble together upon all measures of a public character. He asked whether they should inaugurate revolution and turmoil in this matter. He had nothing to work for, himself, but he had his children to work for. He did not want to see any hasty action here to-night. He wished that the meeting should come to the pith of the subject. He said the citizens can save themselves without the loss of a cent, and with Christian charity, he might say, without the loss of character to any one of the parties now before the community in such a bad light. There had been criminal "irregularity" in the affairs of the Commission, and it arose from the fact that the affairs had been arranged in a very loose manner. He said that in not a single instance from the Water Commission, where the great fraud occurred, down to the scapegoat "Grier," is there the slightest evidence that any fraud was intended. [Cries of "Put him out," and hisses.]

Mr. McIlwaine had not proceeded long before he was called to order by the Chair as not speaking to the question. After some little parley, and considerable interruption from the crowd, Mr. McIlwaine took his seat and Mr. Quigley, who had offered the amendment, was called out. He said that Colonel Phillips had demonstrated that he did not care for for the interests of the taxpayer, and, therefore, he thought that the gentleman should be requested to resign. He came here as a mechanic; he did not know Mr. Phillips, but he had been designated the Shah of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and that was enough to satisfy him that he was not the man to fill that position; he thought he should be requested to resign. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. McIlwaine again attempted to speak but was voted down although there was a steady minority in his favor.

Mr. Rafferty attempted to speak upon the vacation of Grant and Washington streets, but was declared out of order. He, however, got in a motion to further amend by requesting Councils to repeal the ordinance giving away portions of those streets.

After some boisterous proceedings the motion to adopt the report as amended was carried.

THE CITY DEPOSITORIES.

On motion of Mr. D. O'Neill, the following were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The city money now on deposit with the city depositories amount to over $700,000, while the banks holding said deposits are under bonds but for $300,000 for the safe keeping of the same, and,

WHEREAS, Common prudence would dictate that the security be given by said depositors should approximate in amount to the amount of the city deposits with them; it is therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the bonds of the city depositors, shall be each increased to $200,000, and the Finance Committee are hereby requested to have the change made at the earliest possible day at which it can be effected.

R. J. Powers, Esq., next addressed the meeting in rather strong language, and when he had ended, the meeting adjourned amid considerable confusion, to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The committee of forty will be announced by the chairman through the press.

Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.

A pleasant and refreshing winter beverage that gives a glow and warmth to the entire system unequaled by any other drink. It will relieve a sore throat and cure a cold, and is destined to be the most popular beverage known. We have spared neither pains or expense in the preparation of this article, which is in strict accordance with the most celebrated receipt. Drop in at the COMMERCIAL Drug Store, opposite the Postoffice, and try a glass. "It cheers, but does not inebriate."

MCCLARREN & MCKENNAN.

We are also prepared to sell to drawers of soda water the genuine "*Ext. of Ginger Ale*," from which the above is made.

HIGH RIVERS.

Flood in the Allegheny and the Monongahela—The Valley Road Submerged—Water and Gas Works Overflowed.

All day Saturday there was a continued rise in the rivers, and especially the Allegheny, and on Saturday night the latter was higher than it has been since 1856. Rafts of timber, barges and flats came down the stream, and people living in the low parts of Allegheny before evening found it necessary to remove their perishable articles from the cellars to the upper stories. The Monongahela reached twenty-five and a half feet, the highest since 1852. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, however, it began to recede, and at four o'clock in the afternoon it had fallen one foot while the decline was still going on. The Allegheny had also fallen to twenty-five feet. Navigation was suspended in consequence of the flood, at all points. There was no damage of consequence on the Monongahela, but on the Allegheny the usual proportion of loss was experienced. The Allegheny Valley railroad tracks were submerged, and from Saturday noon until yesterday evening the running of trains was suspended. At ten o'clock Sunday, Col. Phillips received a dispatch from J. J. Lawrence, superintendent, who is up the road, as follows:

"The road was blocked all day Saturday by water and slides. No trains got through. Water two feet over the track between Roster and Mannerville, and track badly used. Everything is being done that is possible. Hope to have the road open for business on Monday."

Last evening, however, a train got through, bringing the express passengers who had been delayed nearly twenty-four hours. At latest accounts the rivers were still falling, and no further loss or damage is anticipated. The damages and losses reported in addition to the flooding of cellars on both sides of the Allegheny are as follows:

Mr. Mulvey, who is engaged in the business of hiring skiffs, lost his boat house from near the Hand street bridge. He suffers to the extent of $500.

The Messrs. Jackson lost their float and five boats of coal. The latter are since reported as having been secured nine miles below.

George Lamb lost a large quantity of lumber from near the suspension bridge on the Allegheny side.

Messrs. Hollister & Lamm, proprietors of a planing mill below the suspension bridge, Allegheny, had some two hundred thousand feet of lumber swept away.

The cellar of Joshua Rhodes's brewery corner of Duquesne way and Barker's alley, was flooded by a break from the city sewer, and to have their brewing it was necessary to have Chief Engineer White, of the Fire Department detail an engine to pump there last night.

It is reported that great damage has been done to the foundation of the new water works, while the works in Lawrenceville have been stopped by the overflow.

The Consolidated Gas Company's works were submerged, and in consequence there was no light from that quarter last night. This occasioned much inconvenience to their customers, especially the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* newspaper establishments.

Altogether the loss in property will be quite as much, probably, as the last great rise.

THE SHAMBERG AND DE ROY CASES.

Speculators in Railroad Tickets Sentenced—Constitutionality of the Act Affirmed.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that at the March sessions of the Criminal Court, a number of parties were arraigned for selling railroad tickets without having any authority to make such sales, and convicted of the offense. These parties were accused of violating the provisions of 6th of May, 1863, which was passed to prevent "frauds upon travelers." This act makes it incumbent upon all owners of transportation lines to furnish their ticket agents with certificates of their authority, which they are compelled to exhibit to the public, and also provides that "it shall not be lawful for any person not possessed of such authority, so evidenced, to sell, barter, or transfer, for any consideration whatever, the whole or any part of any tickets, passes, or other evidences of the holder's title to travel."

The penalty for violating this act is a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, in the discretion of the Court.

At the March term of the Court, Max Shamberg was found guilty under this act, upon four separate indictments, and Emanuel and Abram De Roy upon two indictments each. Their counsel raised the question before the Court, that the act under which they were convicted was unconstitutional. This question was fully argued before the Court, Mr. Dalzell representing the prosecution, and Messrs. Gibson, J. H. Miller, Cohen and Coyle the defendants. The Court, after a full consideration of the case, decided the act to be constitutional, and, on Saturday, Shamberg and the two De Roys were called for sentence.

Preliminary to the sentence, Mr. Dalzell called the attention of the Court to some facts connected with the repeated violation (as he alleged) upon the part of Shamberg, of the provisions of this law, and the necessity for its rigid enforcement so long as it remained a law. The propriety of the law, or its policy, he said, was not now a question before the Court. It had been clearly and (as the facts showed) flagrantly violated, and he trusted the Court would mete out punishment corresponding to the gravity of the offense.

Some remarks were made in mitigation of the offense by Messrs. Gibson and Cohen, counsel for Shamberg. His Honor Judge Sterrett then said that he would take into consideration, in imposing sentence, the fact that a defense had been supposed to exist because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of Assembly, but that, as the question was now settled in favor of the act, he would hereafter visit with the severest punishment any persons convicted before him of this offense, and impose not only a fine but imprisonment on the guilty parties.

He thereupon sentenced Max Shamberg to pay the costs of prosecution in each of the four cases against him and a fine of four hundred dollars. The two DeRoys were also sentenced, each to pay the costs and a fine of two hundred dollars.

The manner in which the Court has dealt with these cases gives assurance of its intention to see this law rigidly enforced, and it is to be hoped that these unlawful ticket speculations may receive a check from the lesson thus given. Travelers, in attempting to economize by the purchase of cheap tickets from irresponsible and unauthorized persons—second-hand peddlers—more often find the experiment expensive than otherwise, and the action of the Court is, therefore, conducive to the public good and the safety of strangers traveling through the city.

There are other convictions for this same offense, where the parties have not been sentenced, and it is the intention of the railroad companies, we are informed, to press to a conclusion these also, and to promptly prosecute in the future all violators of this law.

Shocking Fatal Accident.

A shocking accident occurred in Etna borough, near Sharpsburg, on Saturday morning, resulting in the death of a young unmarried man named Murphy, a laborer in the employ of Spang, Chalfant & Co., proprietors of Isabella Furnace. It was his duty to put the material into the furnace, and to do this it was necessary for him to stand upon a platform elevated some distance from the ground floor. While he and a companion were in the act of putting some material into the furnace some part of the stack gave way and young Murphy fell into the furnace, and before he could be rescued was burned to a crisp. When taken out he was a horribly mutilated corpse. The deceased boarded in the vicinity of the furnace.

An Important Anniversary.

To-morrow is the centennial anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor—one of the boldest strokes against the usurpations of the British government in America—and we have been pleasantly reminded of this important event in the reception of some packages of choice teas from the Old Tea House of Mr. D. M. Jenkins, No. 20 Fifth avenue. Those who wish to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this memorable event, in proper style, should not fail to call at the Old Tea House and procure a supply of Mr. Jenkins's best. He has a fine assortment of the various brands, selected with great care, and specially imported for this house.

ADDITIONAL RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1873.

The following is the Daily Report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R		CHANGE,—OR†		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cincinnati	35	8	Falling.		S.	Clear.
Davenport	2	10	Rising.		S. W.	Clear.
Freeport	21	10	Falling.		S.	Fair.
Keokuk	1	7	Rising.		S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	6	6	Falling.		W.	Clear.
Louisville	13	8	Rising.		S.	Clear.
Memphis	21	1	Rising.		N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	19	6	Falling.		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	10	4	Rising.		N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	24	6	....		S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	15	0	Rising.		S. W.	Clear.

S. J. BRONSON,
Assistant Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—River thirty-six feet and falling slowly. Only packet arrived and departed. Weather clear, windy and moderating.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—River fell thirty-two inches, with eighteen feet two inches on shoals. Arrived—B. H. Cook, John H. Branford, Eddyville, Shippers Own, Ella Hughes, Ada Hellman, Aid and Archy P. Green. Weather clear and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 14.—Clear and cool. Mercury 29 to 40 degrees. River risen three and a half feet. Port list—Down—Mary Houston, Morning Star, Bowling Green. Up—Geo. Spangler, Arkansas Belle.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 14.—Arrived—C. B. Church, New Orleans; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; City of Chester, Memphis; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; J. O. Kinney, St. Louis; Joseph, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Ashland, Arkansas river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Kate Kinney, Great Republic, New Orleans; Utah, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Church, Cincinnati; Carroll and Chester, St. Louis; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Memphis; Kinney, Vicksburg. River risen twelve inches. Weather clear. Mercury 38 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Arrived—Future City and City of Alton, New Orleans; Alex. Swift, Wheeling; Utah and City of Chester, Memphis. River risen four feet and still rising; some of the upper streams are up over their banks in different places and considerable destruction of property has taken place. Weather warm during the day and heavy rain to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 14.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river; Kanawha and barges, Ohio river.

Reese & Bissell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED SHEET IRON,
For Roofs and Sides of Buildings.
OFFICE AND WORKS: No. 877 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

A Would Be Suicide.

Dennis Davis a laborer who resides with his brother on Mount Washington, Thirty-second ward, attempted to commit suicide about eight o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that Dennis has been on a spree for some days past, and becoming disgusted with himself conceived the idea of ending his existence. His brother had purchased some strychnine for the purpose of ridding the house of rats, and this coming to the knowledge of Dennis was just to his hand. He accordingly took a dose, sufficient, it is said, to have accomplished the object he had in view. He could not, however, suppress the symptoms and his grief and pain attracted attention. A physician was called, a stomach pump used and the man's life was saved. Dennis resisted and says that he will renew the attempt at a favorable opportunity. He should have a fair show the next time.

Opening of the Winter Term.

The winter term of the Pittsburgh Female College will open this morning, at nine o'clock. In view of the opening of the Conservatory of Music to both ladies and gentlemen and the addition to the faculty, a large and prosperous term is anticipated. Those who have not had an opportunity to examine the circular announcing the connection of the Conservatory of Music with the College, should call at any one of the music or bookstores and obtain one.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS!

Immense Stock of Ladies' Furs, Including all the Newest Styles—Finest Quality of Seal Sacques—Mink Sable Cloaks, Finest Grades, and Other Varieties of Furs—Extra Inducements.

The recent panic, the effects of which are still felt, has its advantages as well as disadvantages. It disarranged business, but it reduced the prices of merchandise very greatly, thus affording those who command even a small amount of means, very unusual opportunities to realize good bargains. And one of the features of business enterprise has been the activity of dealers of resources in taking advantage of the extraordinary condition of the markets, and by purchasing for cash, affording their customers unusual chances for good purchases.

Messrs. William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, have determined that their great Fur House shall maintain its reputation, and have employed their large means during the recent panic, in making advantageous purchases for cash, thus obtaining the low market rates, and the immense discounts which have been given. They have thus been enabled to present a truly wonderful display of Ladies' Furs, of all kinds, and at prices that are fabulously low. Indeed it may be safely said the stock is the largest in the city, and the prices at which they are selling have never been approached in this city.

The great aim of Messrs. Fleming is to make this a very remarkable season in the Fur trade. To do this, they are constantly purchasing and daily receiving large invoices of the latest and most fashionable styles and finest grades of furs for ladies and gentlemen, misses and children. In such large invoices, it is impossible but that they should be able to gratify every taste.

While claiming to sell at prices that are amazingly low, they make no secret of the means by which they are enabled to do this. It is not a mere pretense, to attract persons to their store, but a reality that will be clear to all comers. The reason for it is—that owing to the panic, and the consequent tightness of the times, there were holders of large stocks of furs, who have been compelled to realize at a sacrifice to save credit and entire ruin. Hence cash buyers have had great advantages. Messrs. Fleming & Co. have been cash buyers, and were thus able to command goods at their own price. They simply propose to make their customers participants in their own good fortune, by selling them furs lower than they ever bought them before.

Their stock comprises a wonderful variety, as well as every quality—including the very finest grades of furs known to the American market. Fine Mink Sable Cloaks, Seal Sacques, fine Seal Setts, fine Russian Sable Setts, Hudson Bay Sable Setts, Mink Sable, Black and Brown Lynx, Black Martens, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrels, Alaska goods,—in a word, the entire range of fur goods, and in endless variety.

It should be particularly remembered that these goods are all fresh, being of the best selections from the freshest stocks in the market. And they are of the latest styles, having been prepared for this fall and winter's market. And particularly that they are being sold at lower figures than are furs at any other house in the city.

The house of Wm. Fleming & Co., adhere strictly to the one price system, it having been found to render the most complete satisfaction.

Having thus briefly presented the facts, we cordially invite our readers to visit the house thus referred to. Nothing can be imagined that will be more agreeable for holiday presents than a fine set of furs. Hitherto the expense of such articles has been a barrier to many. This difficulty is removed this year, through the unexampled liberality of Messrs. Fleming & Co., and it is thus within the means of very many to gratify a long felt desire. The true policy is to go early, and make your selection and purchase. Remember the place.

WM. FLEMING & CO.,
No. 139 Wood street.

Wheat Advancing.
Look out for flour.

Wheat Advancing.
Look out for flour.

Discount for Cash.
R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

The New Colonnade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., is upon the same street, connected by cars, with Independence Hall.

DIED:

MACKEOWN—On Saturday afternoon, the 13th inst., at his residence, New Brighton, Pa., Mr. WILLIAM MACKEOWN, aged forty-two years.

Funeral on TUESDAY, from the Union Depot, at 11:58 A. M., on arrival of the Chicago Express. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all Druggists. MWS

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

COAL.
Anthracite Coal
The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS!
Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
4p

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
Wholesale
Drugs and Oils
195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS—
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.
We are prepared to supply Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates on the shortest notice.
Dinner Tickets, 15 meals for $6 00. 4p

DISSOLUTION—THE PARNERSHIP heretofore existing between
McQUISTON & KRAFT,
In the Pittsburgh Galvanizing Works, is this day dissolved by limitation.
JAMES McQUISTON.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1873.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
JAVA, Wed., Dec. 24 | ALGERIA, Wed., Jan. 14
CUBA, Wed., Dec. 31 | RUSSIA, Wed., Jan. 21
CALABRIA, Wed., Jan. 7 | JAVA, Wed., Jan. 28
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans will [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD ....Managers.
ON TIME.
Engagement and first appearance in this beautiful Theater of
Mr. Oliver Doud Byron.
And production with all care to detail, on MONDAY EVENING, December 15, 1873, of the great sensation drama, entitled
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Joe Ferris, the Ferret............Oliver Doud Byron.
BYRON MATINEE SATURDAY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE ....Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS ....Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT, and at our Popular Family Matinees, on Wednesday and Saturday.
The original and only Premier Ventriloquist of the World, E. D. DAVIES.
The Victorelli Family, Annie Braddon, Lucy Clifton, St. George and Gibbons, &c., &c.
Two Performances Christmas Day.

LIBRARY HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 15th, 16th and 17th. Matinee, Wednesday.
Cal. Wagner's Minstrels.
Twenty-one Stars. Everything New. Headed by the King of the Profession, CAL WAGNER. Mr. Sam. Price, Mr. Johnny Booker, Mr. Johnny Mack, Earl Bruce, Double Voiced Balladist, [illegible] Brass Band.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Reserved Seats at Hale's Music Store.
W. H. STRICKLAND, General Agent.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

AUCTION SALES.

Books at Auction
PRATT'S
36th ANNUAL SALE
Of Standard, Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books; fine Bibles, Albums, Diaries, &c., &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By Auction every Evening and Private Sale every day at
McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOM,
OPP. POST-OFFICE, SMITHFIELD ST.

One Half of Charleston,
THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE
Sold at Public Auction,
ON
December, 20th, 1873,
AT THE
Cotton Opera House,
IN CHARLESTON, W. Va.
In the midst of one of the greatest Coal, Iron, Salt and Lumber regions of the world, the principal city of the Kanawha Valley [illegible]
WEST CHARLESTON EXTENSION CO.
Charleston is only 15 hours by rail from Richmond or Washington, and [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AVENUE
AND
WOOD STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.
3 Lots on Fifth avenue, [illegible]
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
83 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lots
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway and within five miles of [illegible]
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
Or W. G. WHITE,
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., 69 feet depth. [illegible] CRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or DR. ROBERT WRAY, 132 Webster avenue.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers
Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.
Rates of Passage:
CABIN—$70, $80 and $90 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets [illegible]
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage [illegible] Company's office, [illegible]
For Steerage [illegible]
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM, 133 Smithfield street, or
T. B. MURRAY, [illegible]
THOMAS B. RATTIGAN,
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR. [illegible]
OCEANIC
BALTIC
REPUBLIC
CELTIC
ADRIATIC
Saloon, $80 Gold [illegible]
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET.